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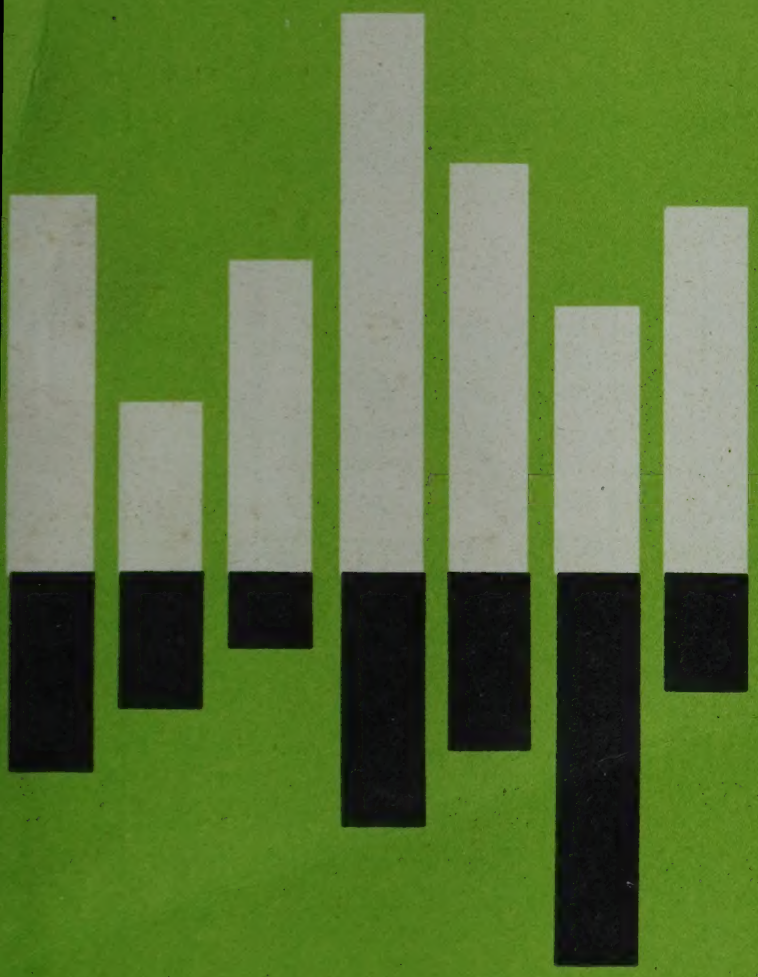

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
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Vol. 22, No 3 March 1973

Commodity Notes

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY MARKETS

The main features of agricultural commodity markets during the latter months of 1972 and the beginning of 1973 were as follows.

Cereals

GRAINS

Recent months have seen a substantial increase in grain purchases in world markets and a steady decline in the projected carryover stocks of major exporters at the end of the season. Supplies have thus become much tighter and prices rose to record levels in early 1973. Crop conditions deteriorated in a number of countries, particularly in Australia and Brazil, where wheat yields were sharply reduced, and in the United States, where the maize harvest was delayed by inclement weather. Poor monsoon conditions reduced the Far Eastern rice harvest and led to larger purchases of grains in world markets than was expected earlier, with India buying substantial quantities, contrary to previous intentions. The U.S.S.R. also continued to buy and its total purchases this season are now estimated at about 30 million tons.

In early January 1973, European import prices were up by about 70 percent for wheat, 55 percent for maize, 65 percent for barley and rye, 80 percent for oats, and 50 percent for sorghum compared with a year earlier. Prices declined slightly from these peak levels in February but are expected to remain high during the rest of the season.

The 1973/74 season will open with exceptionally low stocks, particularly of wheat, in exporting as well as in importing countries. Exporters' stocks of wheat are likely to fall below 30 million tons and importers will have drawn down their stocks to the extent possible in view of present high international prices and transportation bottlenecks. In the coming season, consumers will therefore depend almost exclusively on the outcome of the harvest. Winter sowings for the 1973 crop were delayed by unfavourable weather and are smaller than expected in the United States as well as the U.S.S.R. where crops are exposed to frost damage owing to insufficient snow cover. These indications point to a tight supply situation and high prices in 1973/74.

RICE

During recent months rice prices have generally continued to increase, reflecting the tight supply situation and poor crops in several exporting and importing countries, particularly in Asia. Carryover stocks, after a decline in the last two years, are at normal or near-normal levels in most exporting countries, with the notable exception of Japan.

Paddy crops in the current season have been adversely affected in several predominantly rice-consuming countries, including Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Khmer Republic, the Republic of Korea, Nepal and the Philippines. As a result, their import requirements are significantly higher. Viet-Nam is also in need of more rice. At the same time, output in some exporting countries, including China, Thailand and Italy, is significantly lower. Consequently, world import requirements in 1973 will exceed the estimated export supplies and the current upward trend in prices is likely to continue during the year. The expected gap between import requirements and export availabilities could be reduced to some extent if greater quantities could be made available for export out of the old crop stocks of rice held by Japan.

Livestock products, oils, fats, and oilcakes

MEAT AND POULTRY

The shortage of beef persisted throughout the autumn and only in the middle of October did a slight

seasonal price reduction occur at the wholesale level. Wholesale prices started to rise again in the third week of November and at the end of the year prices in the European Economic Community (EEC) for live cattle were 120 percent and for calves 143 percent above the orientation price.

In order to avoid further increases of retail prices, the EEC import duties for the period November 1972 — January 1973 were halved for slaughter cattle and beef and suspended altogether for calves and young bulls for fattening. For the same reason, the value added tax on beef was lowered in Italy and suspended in France. To protect the cattle producers of the Community, permanent intervention purchases for beef have been established, disregarding the average orientation price.

For the new EEC members, orientation prices have been established, starting from 1 February 1973. Japan has recently announced an increase in its beef import quota to 40 000 tons for the six months ending in March 1973. This brings the total quota for the year to 63 000 tons, compared with 36 000 tons in the previous year.

Poultry production was stable in Europe, but in the United States output was 7 percent higher than a year before. There are signs that pigmeat production may not expand as foreseen if feed-grain prices continue to increase as at present, and this may accentuate the rather tight supply situation on the meat market.

Oils, fats, and oilcakes

The latter months of 1972 were characterized by a worldwide boom in the market for oilcakes and oilseeds. The main factors contributing to this development on the supply side were the continuing shortage of fish meal from Peru and unfavourable weather conditions in the United States which resulted in harvest delays and some damage to the soybean crop. On the demand side, the purchase by the U.S.R.R. of 1 million tons of United States soybeans in August, and low stocks of oilmeals (including the meal equivalent of seeds) in the traditional consuming countries of Europe and in Japan were important influences. International market prices of fats and oils also trended upward in the October-December period, reflecting mainly higher prices for some major soft oils.

Prospects for 1973, to judge from the crops harvested in late 1972 and the area planted to crops to be harvested in the spring of 1973, indicate probably ample world export supplies of oils and fats but continuing tight supplies of meal. Much of the increased oil exports in 1973 will be of soybean oil from Brazil and from the United States, where a new record soybean crop has been harvested, and where cottonseed oil supplies are estimated to be one third higher. Supplies of palm oil and, to a lesser extent, coconut oil in Asia will most likely continue to expand, whereas a marked shortage of supplies is forecast in India, mainly due to a very poor groundnut crop.

Milk and milk products

World milk production remains well above last year's levels, with particularly marked increases in the enlarged EEC, whereas the output in New Zealand has been seriously hit by drought in recent months. Commercial demand continued to show little increase in most developed countries, leading to a further build-up of stocks, especially of butter. At the end of 1972, world butter stocks were approximately 550 000 tons, some 250 000 tons more than a year earlier and only 50 000 tons below the record levels of the late 1960s. The enlarged EEC accounts for about three quarters of these stocks. Prices continued their downward trend. Measures to stimulate butter consumption were intensified in EEC and were accompanied by new commitments for food aid, but virtually no action has so far been taken to curb output.

Demand for milk protein products remains stronger than that for milk fat and, with continuing heavy disposals of powder at highly subsidized prices for feed in western Europe, the increase in skim milk powder stocks has so far been slower than for butter. World stocks, at approximately 250 000 tons at the end of 1972, were about 80 000 tons more than a year earlier, but still some 50 percent below the record levels of the late 1960s. A temporary shortage on the domestic market made the United States increase its import quota. The downward trend in world prices of skim milk powder came to a halt and, at US$450-500 per ton, prices are still relatively high.

While the growth of milk output is expected to slow down somewhat and consumption may rise faster, dairy surpluses are likely to increase further in the months to come.

Tropical export crops

Coffee

The main event in recent months was the failure of the International Coffee Council, at its special December 1972 session, to agree on export quotas and price arrangements for the 1972/73 coffee year, the last of the present Agreement which expires on 30 September 1973. The Agreement has thus lost its main instrument for influencing international trade and stabilizing prices and, with prospects of tightening supplies and high prices over the next several years and of further unilateral action by an important group of producers, there are major differences of opinion as to the provisions to be included in a new agreement. However, arrangements will almost certainly be made to maintain the International Coffee Organization in being and for meetings of the Council to

keep the situation under review and to prepare for a renegotiation as soon as possible.

The critical vote was taken on a proposal by 16 importing countries providing, *inter alia*, for the bringing forward of the quotas for the remaining quarters of the year and eventually for the suspension of quotas if prices rose and remained above the levels then prevailing. This was rejected by the exporters, notably those of the so-called Geneva Group. Many of the smaller exporters would probably have been prepared to support the proposal if the ceiling trigger prices specified had been slightly higher and the adjustment mechanism less rigorous. However, although a number of European countries would have been more flexible, the United States in particular was not prepared to raise the ceiling prices any further. On the other hand, the leading producers, especially Brazil, would not contemplate unlimited quotas at present price levels.

After the session, a meeting of exporters was reported to have agreed unilaterally on quota arrangements. These were said to involve a quota of 11 million bags for the January-March quarter, with provision for an increase of 1.3 million bags if the International Coffee Organization composite indicator price rose above 55.5 cents per pound. This trigger level is only 0.5 cent higher than that proposed by the importers but, even including the 1.3 million bags, the total quota is less than the initial quota proposed by the importers, and once the additional quota is allotted there is no mechanism for stemming further price increases.

The year ended with coffee prices on average nearly 25 percent higher than at the beginning. Since the end of the year there has been considerable speculative activity in the New York futures market, after years of inactivity, particularly in Central American coffees, which has also affected the London futures market for robustas, and prices have continued to rise.

There was a further decline in total coffee stocks in exporting countries in 1971/72, although much less than in preceding crop seasons. Various preliminary estimates of world exportable production in 1972/73 give a range of 52.0-52.5 million bags, somewhat below average exports in recent seasons and much below those in 1971/72 which amounted to a record 57.3 million bags, but included substantial quantities shipped unsold to depots. The main factor underlying the rise in prices is the major fall in the 1973/74 crop and the further decline in stocks which are expected to result from the frost in Brazil in July 1972.

Cocoa

At its meeting in October 1972, the Subgroup on Statistics of the Intergovernmental Group on Cocoa forecast a deficit in cocoa production in 1972/73. Output was forecast at 1 468 000 tons, a decrease of over 60 000 tons from the record 1971/72 crop, owing to unfavourable weather conditions in most of the production areas of west Africa. Grindings in 1973, on the other hand, were forecast to reach a record 1 598 000 tons, on the basis of price levels then prevailing.

The forecast deficit, together with a report from Nigeria, the second largest producer, that poor rainfall in the last few months would reduce the 1972/73 crop "significantly" below the 274 000-ton forecast made by the Subgroup, resulted in a further rise in bean prices. At the beginning of January 1973, the average of futures quotations was close to 33 cents, over 10 cents more than the December 1971 average.

In October 1972, the United Nations Cocoa Conference, after many years of negotiations, adopted an International Cocoa Agreement. The Agreement incorporates export quotas, a quota adjustment mechanism based on a price range of 23-32 U.S. cents, and a buffer stock.

The Agreement now appears likely to enter provisionally into force on or shortly after 30 April. Exporting countries signing represent 92.9 percent of the basic export quotas incorporated in the Agreement, while importing countries signing represent 69.83 percent of the total imports as calculated for the purpose of the Agreement. The United States, the largest importer, has not signed. The interim committee on cocoa will meet in March to prepare rules of procedure and the agenda for the first meeting of the International Cocoa Council.

Tea

World production of tea in 1972 was probably about 5 percent larger than in the year before. This reflected a further expansion of output in India and an upsurge in east African production following the drought of 1971, together with a recovery in Bangladesh, production in Sri Lanka being slightly lower than in 1971.

Prices started to decline in the second half of 1972, particularly for the lower grade teas originating mainly in Africa. With the exception of Colombo, average prices in all auction centres were lower in 1972 than in 1971, particularly those for African teas in London and Mombasa. In London, the average for all teas declined by 1 penny to 42.2 pence per kilogram, only north Indian and Sri Lanka teas averaging slightly higher than in 1971. However, there appears to have been some improvement in London prices toward the end of 1972 and the beginning of 1973. The growth in world production was, it seems, absorbed mainly by expanding domestic consumption in India and by increased imports into the U.S.S.R. and the Near East countries, while imports into developed countries have declined further.

Pepper

An increase in production in India and Malaysia was nearly offset by a reduction in Indonesia. There are also some reports that Brazilian output in 1973 may be affected by disease as in 1972.

Prices for black pepper in both New York and Singapore, which had declined during the early part of 1972, recovered in the second half of the year. White pepper prices also continued high in 1972. Most recent quotations for Sarawak white pepper in London were nearly as high as at the end of 1971. In Singapore, however, white pepper prices weakened slightly at the beginning of the marketing season in December.

The Indonesian Department of Trade is now applying strict controls over export marketing. Pepper exporters are grouped and their activities are coordinated by the Indonesian Pepper Management Board. Exports have to go through a commission agent who allocates export quotas.

Bananas

During October and November, prices on most markets remained fairly firm, but there was some decline in December as production in Central America and the Far East recovered from weather damage. Indeed, some Latin American countries, notably Ecuador and Colombia, were left with substantial quantities of unsold fruit in the last weeks of the year. During October, the major producing countries attending the FAO meeting on technical aspects of banana production had private talks on the need to rationalize production and marketing programmes in order to improve returns to producers. The Latin American producing countries plan to hold a meeting, prior to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas in Bremen in the middle of 1973, in order to define a common position. Political uncertainties in Ecuador caused some delay, but it is expected that preparations for the proposed producers' meeting will continue. In the last months of the year, further approaches were made by FAO to the Italian Government regarding the 1972 and 1973 import quotas for bananas. An additional quota was granted in December which resulted in record Italian imports for the year, but the 1973 quota is still under discussion.

Other field and tree crops

Sugar

Having recovered to over 7.0 cents per pound (f.o.b. stowed, Caribbean ports) in October and November 1972, world sugar prices as quoted in New York rose sharply in December on news of further purchases on the world market by the U.S.S.R. It appears that the U.S.S.R. may have purchased between 800 000 and 1 million tons of sugar from various sources, particularly Brazil, which also made sales to China. By the end of December 1972, the New York price slightly exceeded the peak of 9.6 cents per pound reached in February 1971, while in London the equivalent c.i.f. price (which reflected both the floating of the pound and increased freight rates) reached £100 per long ton for the first time since 1964.

Early estimates of world production in 1972/73 indicate that, although likely to reach a record figure, it would again fall short of consumption. Production in western Europe is likely to be about 1 million tons lower than in the exceptionally good preceding season, but a substantial increase in cane-sugar production is expected in Latin America, especially in Brazil, and to a lesser extent in Asia and Africa. However, there is particular uncertainty about the extent to which production in the U.S.S.R. and Cuba will recover from the low levels of the 1971/72 season. The large U.S.S.R. purchases from the world market suggest that their combined crop expectations have deteriorated. Early in January 1973, it was announced that the two countries had concluded a new agreement under which the basic price paid for Cuban sugar by the U.S.S.R. would be increased to the equivalent of about 11 cents per pound, which is much above prices prevailing under other preferential trade arrangements. In addition, substantial loans are to be made for the modernization of the Cuban sugar industry and for the development of other sectors, while the repayment of earlier loans is being deferred.

At its November 1972 session, the International Sugar Council decided to maintain the suspension of export quotas. Meanwhile, the supply commitment provisions of the Agreement, under which member importers may obtain sugar from their traditional suppliers at a maximum price of 6.95 cents per pound for raw sugar, continue in force. A new 30-day period during which importers may claim such supplies began on 3 January and, in view of the now much higher free market price, they are likely to have taken full advantage of this facility. These provisions have led to the accession to the Agreement of several new developing importing members.

Wine

The 1972 world wine crop is estimated at 280 million hectolitres, a fall of 3 percent. Output in western Europe declined by 1 percent; moreover, as a consequence of the cold and rainy spring and summer, the crop was delayed by two to four weeks and its quality has generally suffered. Weather conditions were particularly unfavourable in France and Italy. In the

rest of the world, the vintage is of medium quality and quantity.

Stocks have been depleted (excluding those in north Africa) and prices have shown a substantial increase (25 percent or more in Europe between September and November 1972). Import demand is keen and increased trade possibilities can be expected for table and quality wines. In addition, the delayed crop and the low alcoholic content of the must have also increased the requirements for blending wines, especially in EEC.

However, the notable increase in prices in the major exporting countries may discourage import demand and consumption may be adversely affected by the increases in the retail prices.

Agricultural raw materials

COTTON

World prices of all types of cotton, which had begun to rise in mid-September, continued upward throughout the latter months of 1972 and the first two months of 1973, despite the sluggish demand in the United States and western Europe. Prices of American types rose steeply in October and November owing to the low quality of the crops harvested in Texas and Turkey and to declining supplies from Mexico and Central America. With more abundant supplies from Pakistan and southern Brazil, the price advance slowed down in December and January, when only Japanese buyers remained active in the market, but was resumed in February following substantial purchases by China.

In the case of extra-long staples, the price rise was only moderate in September and October but accelerated in December following increasing purchases of Egyptian cotton by the U.S.S.R. and eastern European countries, as well as by Japan. A shortage of supplies in the Sudan, where the bulk of export availabilities was committed to India under bilateral trade agreements, was, however, not reflected in price increases until mid-December and further price advances in January and February appear to have been limited.

The international monetary crisis of February-March, which resulted in the closure of exchange markets in western Europe, also stopped trading in extra-long staple cottons. American and Brazilian growths eased slightly following the weakening of the U.S. dollar, but it is too early to assess the effects on demand of the hardening of the yen and certain European currencies.

RUBBER

The latter months of 1972 and the first two months of 1973 saw a substantial rise in prices of rubber, which by the end of February had risen more than 50 percent over the 22-year lows reached in April and again in September. The principal factors responsible for the increase are improved prospects for demand in both developed and centrally planned countries together with a decline in stocks, particularly in the United States and Japan, and reports of an early onset of the wintering period when production declines somewhat. However, the rise in prices may also reflect speculative activity which will yield limited benefits to exporting countries.

While an improvement in prices of natural rubber over their recently low levels is favourable to producers in the short run, it may weaken the competitive position of natural rubber in the longer run. Should prices remain above 21 U.S. cents per pound, as has been the case since mid-December, investment plans for synthetic polyisoprene, which have recently been severely curtailed because of the low levels of natural rubber prices, might be stimulated.

AN INTERNATIONAL JUTE CENTRE

The current jute situation and outlook

After a spectacular growth of about 5 percent per year in a period of 15 years, world jute consumption finally stabilized around the mid-1960s at about 3.5 million tons annually. Further expansion after 1965 was checked by renewed shortfalls in the Bangladesh jute production, the most serious of which occurred in 1965/66 and 1968/69. The uncertainty of supplies led to high and rising jute prices and stimulated the intensive development of synthetic substitutes, which began to make inroads into world jute markets in the late 1960s. At the beginning of the 1970s synthetic competition had rapidly intensified throughout the world. In most industrialized countries, by early 1971 woven polyolefin bags and primary carpet backing were generally cheaper than those of jute. As a result, jute demand in the developed world has continued to decline. This has not been offset by increases in centrally planned and developing countries since, in many of these, too, demand for jute is declining. In 1970 and 1971, when an acute shortage and

excessively high prices developed owing to the disturbances in Bangladesh that began in March 1970 and culminated in the Indo-Pakistan war in December 1971, jute demand in developed countries fell sharply. The shift to synthetics accelerated and sizable markets were lost. The extremely critical situation in which jute now finds itself is best illustrated by the decline in imports of raw jute and kenaf by developed countries, constituting 70 to 75 percent of the world total, which fell from about 700 000 tons in 1967/68 to less than 500 000 tons in 1970/71 and 1971/72. However, the markets vacated by the mills in developed countries have not been filled by Asian and other suppliers. In fact, imports of jute goods into developed countries, representing 65 percent of the world total, have been declining, falling from about 950 000 tons in 1968 to 840 000 tons in 1970 and 750 000 tons in 1971. On current indications, it appears that jute may lose further ground in the 1970s unless major efforts are undertaken by the producing countries themselves at the national level and jointly at the international level to regain and improve jute's competitiveness against many of its synthetic substitutes, both as regards prices and quality.

International policy efforts

The FAO Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres currently constitutes the principal forum for governments of the major jute and jute goods producing and consuming countries for periodical reviews of the current and future outlook of the demand and supply situation, for consultations on measures to correct short-term imbalances, to study future market developments including those of synthetic substitutes, to study the cost of production, marketing practices, and national policies as regards production, marketing, trade, and consumption of jute and jute goods as well as their impact on the international markets. In the last two or three years the combination of the disruptive events in Bangladesh, which severely affected supplies to the rest of the world and caused prices to rise to excessively high levels, and the much accelerated inroads of the cheaper polyolefins throughout the world have dominated the discussions in the Group. However, the latter's attempts to halt the decline in international trade of jute and jute goods, although substantial, have not proved entirely successful.

In reviewing the work of the Group one can identify three broad stages since it first met in 1964.

First came an attempt to support an agreed indicative price range for raw jute in the world market by means of phased monthly purchasing by the main importing countries. In its original form this policy was short-lived, being radically disrupted by the unexpected price rise caused by the Indo-Pakistan war of late 1965, and rendered unworkable on account of the speculative nature of the jute trade, especially when the fibre was in short supply, and of the inability of all free-market importing countries to enforce controls and import quotas on their jute trade and industries. The Group maintained, however, since September 1967 its recommended indicative price range for raw jute of £97 ± £5 per long ton for Exports Hearts which, following the devaluation of the pound sterling, was subsequently raised in January 1968 to £109 ± £6 per long ton for BWD/BTD f.o.b. Bangladesh ports. The concept served at all times as a target in the international jute market, which both producing and consuming countries agreed that, if maintained, could help discourage further investments in polyolefin extrusion and weaving plants and significantly slow down substitution in many jute markets. In Bangladesh the indicative price range was officially accepted as a point of reference in periodically determining minimum export prices for raw jute; the latter had indeed come down to within the recommended range in the 1972/73 season thanks to Bangladesh's great efforts in overcoming difficulties with inland water transportation and securing adequate exportable surpluses. However, the Group was aware of its limitations in preventing strong price increases beyond the recommended indicative range in times of scarcity of raw jute, which periodically recurred when adverse weather in Bangladesh produced an abnormally small crop.

It thus sought to establish a leverage on prices through an international buffer stock scheme for raw jute. Negotiations on this subject constituted the Group's second phase of policy efforts in 1968-70. A Technical Advisory Working Party was set up, which held two meetings to study the technical and economic aspects of such a scheme. The results which emerged from these studies were such, however, that the Group was unable to find sufficient support for its establishment. Moreover, as the 1960s drew to a close, importers in developed countries began increasingly to lose interest in jute in favour of the polyolefin substitutes, and it became finally clear that no developed country had any real interest in participating in the financing of an international buffer-stock scheme.

The third main phase in the Group's work overlapped somewhat with the previous one. It took, however, a different form and constituted a radical change from the types of mechanism which the Group undertook in attempting to stabilize the jute market. Aware of the growing pressure from synthetic substitutes, it came increasingly to see that the future of jute could only be secured if, in combination with adhering to the indicative price recommendation, producing countries were urged to accelerate intensive jute cultivation schemes aimed at increasing yields per hectare and lowering cost of production,

at rationalizing manufacturing techniques, improving product quality and developing new end uses, while at the international level the Group recommended consideration of the possibility of establishing some type of international centre for jute and kenaf to take overall responsibility for research, development and promotion of jute manufactures. When in 1969, as a result of discussions within the Group, the three major jute and kenaf producing countries, later joined by Nepal, requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to finance a field team to study the feasibility of establishing such a centre, it was only natural that the FAO Group should extend to the team all its available information and assistance. The UNDP feasibility study was completed in mid-1971, and in January 1973 delegates from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand met in Dacca, together with UNDP and other international organizations concerned, to discuss its major recommendations and proposed action programme.

Recommendations of the UNDP Jute Mission

The mission's recommendations consisted of two parts. One called for immediate corrective action in the jute industries in producing countries themselves, which the mission recommended be undertaken simultaneously with a second set of measures, namely combined international efforts directed toward overseas jute markets. As regards domestic action the mission strongly urged to greatly step up the intensive jute cultivation schemes currently carried out in India and Bangladesh and to accelerate breeding work on high-yielding varieties, with a view to lowering costs of fibre production, which in turn could contribute to a lowering of international prices. The mission rightly felt that a much improved productivity in jute growing remains an essential prerequisite for international action aimed at holding and eventually expanding the jute markets. From the agronomic point of view results from field experiments conducted either by government agencies or by the jute trade in India and Bangladesh have shown ample evidence of large potentialities in increasing yields per hectare. With the application of modern inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, credit) in combination with improved cultivation techniques, yields have been known to double to 5-6 bales per acre (2 250-2 700 kilograms per hectare), while production costs per bale could be reduced by as much as 50 percent. What is most needed now is that governments give to jute production the necessary priority consideration, which has largely been lacking, and provide jute growers with the required modern inputs and the necessary supporting services, such as expanded extension assistance, experimental and demonstration plots, as well as most needed incentives to encourage growers. In addition to action in the field of agriculture the mission recommended further rationalization of the jute manufacturing industry with a view to obtaining economies and products of consistent and improved qualities, emphasizing research and development work on solving quality and performance problems of jute manufactures to meet the immediate and practical needs of final consumers. The mission was also aware of considerable potentialities for increasing farmers' returns, which could be forthcoming from a more rational and effective domestic marketing system, but at the same time it realized the complexities of the problems involved. Finally, the mission suggested that in order to effectively implement the above recommendations producing countries may consider measures toward the strengthening or setting up of centralized jute authorities to coordinate all and, if needed, to control some of the various aspects of the jute industry, often fragmented among different government agencies.

As mentioned above, simultaneously with domestic action the UNDP jute mission recommended that a strong effort be made by producing countries to embark on a joint international initiative with the principal aim of filling a significant communication gap between jute manufacturers, especially those in Asia, and final consumers overseas, in addition to intensified research efforts to develop and launch new end uses and to study and develop jute markets. The declining trend in the western European jute industry, and consequently its diminishing role as a major marketing and promotional force, and the likelihood of continued relaxation of import barriers against jute products now under active consideration by western European countries have recently lent new urgency to the setting up of a well-directed and efficient international promotional and research organization, which in combination with an improved jute industry may hopefully enable Asian producers to fill markets vacated by the western European jute industry.

The case for an international jute centre

Since the jute industries in western Europe are increasingly losing interest in jute and diversifying their raw material into synthetics and therefore can no longer be counted upon to carry on the fight to secure jute's future markets, the producing countries will now have to rely on their own efforts and resources to initiate the necessary research and promotional efforts. This was clearly stated in the mission's report which said: "The brutal fact has to be faced that in today's world it is the producers who have to accept the over-riding responsibility for the competitiveness and the profitability of their product." The mission further recommended that in order to achieve maximum impact on the jute markets fibre-producing

countries should combine forces and jointly undertake research and promotion through a commercially oriented international body directing the latter's efforts toward solving the practical and technical problems of both the immediate and future needs of the industry. The mission's heavy emphasis on promotion for jute in overseas markets stems from the evidence that past efforts of both governments and private trade have been largely inadequate and consequently many jute markets have been lost to synthetics because Asian suppliers in particular either failed to react in time to quality complaints or could not meet certain superior technical qualities offered by synthetic substitutes, such as light weight, dimensional stability in carpet backing when wet, resistance to rot and fire, and uniformity of woven carpet backing. On the other hand, Asian suppliers have failed to make full use of certain superior technical properties of jute manufactures, such as greater breaking and tear strength of heavy duty hessian, the bulk and "feel" which jute backing gives to carpets, the ability of produce packaged in jute bags to "breathe," as well as to maintain consistent product quality and a dependable fibre supply to overseas markets at competitive prices. At the end of the 1960s competition from synthetic substitutes rapidly accelerated as polyolefin extrusion and/or weaving capacities steeply rose throughout the world, technologies improved and, backed by generous funds, considerable research work is being undertaken to further improve certain technical properties to match those of jute fabrics, such as secondary carpet backing, backing yarn for woven carpets, and heavy duty packaging, which the synthetic industry, given time, can no doubt achieve. The jute industry has not been able to offer anything comparable in the field of research and product development, and with prices of a number of important jute goods, such as primary carpet backing, 40″-10 oz hessian, and twill sacking already higher at present than those of synthetic substitutes, only a major research and promotional effort can help jute to retain its markets, which in the developed countries have become increasingly sophisticated, with high and rigid technical standards for their products. It is mainly because synthetic substitutes are rapidly becoming competitive as regards quality with major jute end uses that in securing jute's future one should not aim only at "abundant raw jute supply at cheap prices" and expect that jute's problems are then solved once and for all; rather one should consider the problem of raw jute supply as part of a broad field of activities aiming at promoting and expanding the use of its final products.

It is with this in mind that delegates from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand decided in January 1973 in Dacca to establish an international jute centre, tentatively called "Jute International" with the objectives of maintaining a strong and expanding demand for jute and kenaf and their manufactures and to maximize their consumption. A board of directors would be set up, in which, apart from UNDP and the World Bank, interested fibre-producing countries would be represented, while a managing director would conduct the day-to-day operations with the help of supporting services responsible for economics and market research; promotion and publicity; research (agronomic and end use), product development and technical service; administration and operating through regional offices to be established in the major overseas markets. In addition a new International Technical Centre would be set up to supplement the work of existing national institutes in the field of technological and agronomic research. The delegates also agreed that member governments should contribute annually to Jute International at rates not exceeding 1 percent of their respective total export earnings from jute and jute goods, that is, approximately US$5-6 million per year. At the same time, however, they expressed the hope that international sources would also contribute to Jute International and to the new International Technical Centre. Finally, it was decided that the headquarters of Jute International would be located in India, whereas the International Technical Centre would be set up in Dacca. Although governments have still to give their final approval and follow-up actions still have to be formulated, the Dacca meeting did make considerable progress toward unified action for jute, especially as it was the first time that producing countries alone sat together to discuss problems of jute and to find some solutions.

Follow-up action

The progress achieved at the Dacca meeting must to a large extent be attributed to the desire of India and Bangladesh to safeguard the future of jute, to explore every opportunity that might lead to reducing their current severe competition and to enhancing closer collaboration between their respective jute industries in foreign markets. The meeting coincided with a series of initiatives in the jute sector undertaken by the two countries, such as the setting up of a joint group to study and formulate common export policies for jute manufactures, to study reciprocal abolition or reduction of tariffs on jute and textiles, and the agreement effective December 1972 which allowed India to purchase some 40 000 tons of raw jute directly from Bangladesh's major internal markets. It is hoped that these initiatives will be maintained and possibly extended toward collaboration in the field of jute research, both agronomy and technology, in promotion and publicity in foreign markets, and eventually contribute toward a consensus on setting up Jute International.

In the meantime UNDP, in cooperation with the World Bank (IBRD), intends to send a joint team to the producing and selected consuming countries in April 1973 as part of a preparatory assistance project for Jute International. This mission, if finally approved, and others to follow it are designed to draw up over the next 6 months to a year a complete blueprint for Jute International. The preparatory assistance project would, *inter alia*, draw up detailed proposals regarding the legal statutes and instruments of Jute International, its administrative and operational structure, recommend on the location of the regional offices, draw up both a short-term and a longer term work programme comprised of a series of projects in the fields of marketing, promotion and industrial and agricultural research, and ascertain precise sources of financing for Jute International.

The Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, which met in February 1973, showed considerable interest in Jute International. All delegates present at the session expressed strong support for its general objectives, and were keen to see as soon as possible the necessary follow-up action on the Dacca recommendations. Most developed consuming countries also indicated that they would give sympathetic consideration to specific project requests, but needed further details about the structure of Jute International and the precise projects which would emerge from the preparatory project assistance to be undertaken by UNDP/IBRD in the near future, before they could decide on the form and level of financial and technical assistance which they might wish to offer. The Group agreed, however, to request the Director-General of FAO to make available whatever facilities FAO could provide to assist in the preparatory assistance project and, subsequently, in the establishment and development of Jute International and its technical centre. With regard to the relationship between Jute International and the Intergovernmental Group, the latter felt that a close liaison between the two was desirable. It was suggested that the Group might act as a liaison or link between the producing and other countries participating in Jute International and all other countries interested in jute and allied fibres. It also felt that the Group should in any case have an important consultative role, giving advice and support to Jute International in view of its worldwide membership and experience. It was also suggested by some delegates, as a practical and immediate method of ensuring such liaison, that the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Group participate as far as possible in the joint UNDP/IBRD mission.

Concluding remarks

On the basis of recent trends the future outlook for jute as an important internationally traded commodity remains critical, as synthetic substitutes, its main threat, continue to erode the jute markets throughout the world. In particular, in many markets prices of jute carpet backing, certain hessians and heavy duty bags currently stand at levels higher than the prices of their synthetic competitors, thus heavily reducing the competitiveness of jute goods, even where technical factors may be in jute's favour. In the long term the achievement of rapid increases in yields per hectare in the jute-producing countries, in combination with some type of international action to promote increased worldwide consumption of jute, appears to be the most promising line for progress at this stage. It is hoped that FAO, and in particular the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, which originated the idea of an international jute and kenaf centre, will be able to play a substantive and imaginative role, along with UNDP, IBRD and other specialized agencies, as well as potential donor countries, in establishing the proposed Jute International and developing it thereafter.

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Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:
... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during February 1973

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en février 1973

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Portugal	1973	582	—
Spain	1973	3 322	—
Iran	1971	5 097	3 612
RYE			
Portugal	1973	225	—
Spain	1973	278	—
Argentina	1972	677	600
BARLEY			
Norway	1972	—	522
Portugal	1973	105	—
Spain	1973	2 670	—
Iran	1971	1 238	851
OATS			
Portugal	1973	202	—
Spain	1973	463	—
Argentina	1972	394	540
MAIZE			
Austria	1972	—	726
Honduras	1971	272	354
Dahomey	1971	349	175
MILLET			
Upper Volta	1971	1 022	350
SORGHUM			
Honduras	1970	33	47
	1971	33	47
Upper Volta	1971	1 111	496
RICE (paddy)			
Mexico	1970	140	370
	1971	151	441
	1972	155	408
Venezuela	1972	83	226
Iran	1970	484	1 350
	1971	276	877
Liberia	1971	182	138
	1972	186	150
SUGAR BEETS			
Austria	1972	48	2 148
Denmark	1972	56	2 160
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	331	14 656
Netherlands	1972	113	4 957
Iran	1971	150	3 772
CANE SUGAR (centrifugal, raw)			
Argentina	1972	—	1 300
India	1972	—	3 383
Mauritius	1972	—	*686
POTATOES			
Denmark	1972	30	703
Netherlands	1972	—	5 581
Norway	1972	—	634
Portugal	1972	117	1 093
United Kingdom	1972	—	6 441
India	1972	496	4 834
ONIONS			
Netherlands	1972	7	305
APPLES			
Portugal	1972	—	105
Australia	1972	—	389
PEARS			
Portugal	1972	—	67
Australia	1972	—	174
WINE			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	—	686
Portugal	1972	—	726
CITRUS FRUIT			
United States			
Oranges and tangerines	1973	—	9 117
Grapefruit	1973	—	2 343
Lemons and limes	1973	—	980
LINSEED			
India	1971	1 897	474
	1972	1 944	510
Egypt	1972	14	16
RAPESEED			
India	1971	3 323	1 975
	1972	3 589	1 451
JUTE			
India	1972	706	876

NOTE: Some data for 1972 and data for 1973 represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Certaines des données relatives à 1972 et les données relatives à 1973 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies se rapportent généralement aux superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1970, 1971, and 1972[1]

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1970, 1971 et 1972[1]

Commodity	World[2] — Monde[2]			Western Europe — Europe occidentale			Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. — Europe orientale et U.R.S.S.			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	1 210.9	1 312.0	1 270.0	128.4	148.2	149.3	234.8	242.7	232.8	Toutes céréales
Wheat	318.6	353.6	341.5	47.7	56.6	56.3	119.0	123.4	109.8	Blé
Rice (paddy)	308.2	306.1	296.8	1.60	1.60	1.39	1.47	1.65	1.82	Riz (paddy)
Maize	261.1	305.5	302.6	23.4	25.6	26.1	23.2	24.5	30.3	Maïs
Barley	139.4	151.0	150.3	36.0	42.0	44.2	46.8	45.0	46.3	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	74.2	74.9	74.4	10.7	12.5	11.4	12.9	12.2	13.3	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	550.4	535.5	513.6	63.9	60.7	57.5	169.3	152.6	144.4	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	44.4	42.8	43.2	2.36	2.21	2.11	8.40	7.70	8.18	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	20.9	20.4	19.0	11.06	10.60	9.16	2.33	2.26	2.33	Pommes[5]
Wine	30.2	28.9	27.8	20.4	17.7	17.7	4.05	4.43	4.15	Vin
Citrus fruit	36.5	38.2	38.8	5.18	5.41	5.78	0.14	0.05	0.05	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	109.4	112.8	115.6	1.92	2.39	2.53	14.2	14.3	13.7	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	5.98	6.71	7.04	1.21	1.30	1.21	—	—	—	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	3.94	5.20	4.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	1.54	1.57	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	1.29	1.31	1.37	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	0.07	Thé
Tobacco	4.67	4.56	4.65	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.54	0.52	0.51	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	11.72	12.25	13.13	0.17	0.17	0.16	2.36	2.41	2.47	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	3.56	3.23	3.48	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.05	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	0.81	0.77	0.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agaves
Natural rubber	2.93	2.99	3.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	100.0	103.4	105.2	19.8	20.8	21.0	17.7	18.6	19.3	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	400.8	400.8	406.3	117.7	114.2	117.0	117.3	117.9	118.5	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	20.9	21.3	21.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	2.76	2.73	2.72	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.51	0.52	0.53	Laine (en suint)

Commodity	North America — Amérique du Nord			Oceania — Océanie			Latin America — Amérique latine			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	215.8	276.7	261.8	13.5	15.6	11.5	70.9	73.4	66.5	Toutes céréales
Wheat	45.8	58.4	56.6	8.18	8.98	6.92	11.3	11.8	12.5	Blé
Rice (paddy)	3.80	3.89	3.86	0.27	0.32	0.26	11.9	11.3	11.9	Riz (paddy)
Maize	108.0	146.2	141.7	0.25	0.28	0.40	38.0	39.3	33.6	Maïs
Barley	18.1	23.2	20.5	2.53	3.33	2.07	1.19	1.50	1.74	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	5.20	5.48	5.92	2.88	3.12	3.13	23.5	21.9	21.2	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	17.9	17.2	15.8	1.32	1.38	1.38	48.3	49.2	49.3	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	1.09	1.09	1.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	4.38	4.39	4.41	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	3.24	3.16	3.03	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.83	0.83	0.91	Pommes[5]
Wine	1.21	1.73	1.20	0.31	0.27	0.30	2.59	3.06	2.83	Vin
Citrus fruit	10.3	10.8	11.0	0.40	0.34	0.37	8.72	9.07	9.12	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	39.8	40.9	44.2	0.19	0.21	0.37	9.06	8.73	10.58	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	—	—	—	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.38	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.27	3.44	3.17	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.39	0.39	0.38	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.03	Thé
Tobacco	0.97	0.88	0.88	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.55	0.58	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	2.22	2.28	2.95	0.03	0.02	0.04	1.58	1.45	1.65	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.09	0.09	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.41	0.41	0.41	Agaves
Natural rubber	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	24.7	25.7	25.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	10.0	9.7	10.1	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	61.4	61.9	62.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	23.7	25.2	25.9	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.22	1.21	1.22	0.34	0.32	0.30	Laine (en suint)

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1970, 1971, and 1972[1] (*concluded*)

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1970, 1971 et 1972[1] (*fin*)

Commodity	Near East — Proche-Orient			Far East — Extrême-Orient			Africa — Afrique			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	40.2	44.2	48.3	249.3	242.8	235.6	49.2	54.9	57.9	Toutes céréales
Wheat	20.4	23.5	26.3	29.0	31.8	34.6	6.35	7.01	8.00	Blé
Rice (paddy)	4.76	4.32	4.57	174.4	171.0	163.8	4.76	4.98	5.07	Riz (paddy)
Maize	4.22	4.28	4.41	18.3	15.9	15.6	16.6	19.9	21.9	Maïs
Barley	5.88	6.25	7.24	5.68	5.56	5.25	4.25	4.68	4.46	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	2.00	2.26	2.26	9.36	8.84	8.00	3.92	4.68	5.04	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	3.52	3.52	3.46	41.9	41.3	42.6	62.6	63.8	63.2	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	1.33	1.46	1.62	14.4	13.4	12.9	4.38	4.22	4.36	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	0.97	1.05	1.08	1.25	1.24	1.25	0.27	0.29	0.29	Pommes[5]
Wine	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.48	1.59	1.54	Vin
Citrus fruit	3.32	3.84	3.79	4.85	4.86	4.88	2.73	2.79	2.89	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	4.04	4.35	4.49	15.4	16.2	14.2	5.50	6.24	6.25	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	0.16	0.09	0.21	2.46	2.96	3.46	1.62	1.79	1.59	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	—	—	—	0.31	0.37	0.35	1.33	1.36	1.35	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.11	1.13	1.05	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.12	0.11	0.15	Thé
Tobacco	0.19	0.20	0.21	1.08	1.07	1.11	0.20	0.21	0.22	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.55	2.04	1.88	0.58	0.56	0.61	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.90	2.56	2.81	0.02	0.02	0.02	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.35	0.33	Agaves
Natural rubber	—	—	—	2.69	2.76	2.82	0.20	0.19	0.19	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	12.4	12.5	12.5	42.0	42.6	43.0	9.6	9.8	9.9	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.16	Laine (en suint)

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. – [2] Including China. – [3] In the FAO *Production Yearbook* data for this commodity are presented for the split or campaign year. Here they are allocated to the calendar year in which occurs the entire harvest or the bulk of the harvest. This policy is also followed for computation of FAO index numbers of agricultural production. – [4] Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava. – [5] Excluding U.S.S.R. – [6] Cottonseed, linseed, groundnuts in shell, rapeseed, soybeans, sesame seed, sunflower seed, castor beans. – [7] Olive oil, palm oil, palm kernels (in oil equivalent), and copra (in oil equivalent). – [8] Beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb (indigenous production), and poultry meat. – [9] Cow, buffalo, sheep and goat milk.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris la Chine. – [3] Dans l'*Annuaire de la production* (FAO), les données concernant ce produit sont présentées sur la base de l'année fractionnée ou de la campagne. Ici, elles sont affectées à l'année civile au cours de laquelle l'intégralité ou le gros de la récolte s'effectue. Cette méthode est également adoptée pour l'élaboration des nombres-indices FAO de la production agricole. – [4] Pommes de terre, patates, ignames, manioc. – [5] Non compris l'U.R.S.S. – [6] Graines de coton, graines de lin, arachides en coque, graines de colza, soja, graines de sésame, graines de tournesol, graines de ricin. – [7] Huile d'olive, huile de palme, palmistes (en équivalent d'huile) et coprah (en équivalent d'huile). – [8] Bœuf et veau, porc, mouton et agneau (production provenant d'animaux indigènes) et volaille. – [9] Lait de vache, de bufflonne, de brebis et de chèvre.

Table 3. - Dry beans [1]: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [2]

Tableau 3. - Haricots secs [1]: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [2]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [2]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [2]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria								
Grown alone	96	58	57	57 F	46	56	53	55 F
With other crops	150 F	50	48	50 F	20 F	13	12	13 F
France								
Grown alone	101	38	35	25	76	52	46	30
Greece								
Grown alone	25	31	26	30 F	19	*48	*40 F	45 F
With other crops	[3]36	22	20	20 F	11	*10	*10 F	10 F
Italy	474	195	126	97	136	162	139	145
Poland	15 F	20	24	23 F	20 F	31	37	35 F
Portugal	359	376	348	351	51	55	56	47
Romania								
Grown alone	[4]59	49	62	60 F	[4]22	29	39	35 F
With other crops	[4]671	1 148	1 012	1 100 F	[4]49	44	55	60 F
Spain	99	92	86	82	73	116	106	126
Yugoslavia								
Grown alone	30	39	40	40 F	21	42	40	40 F
With other crops	[4]838	854	817	820 F	100	146	133	135 F
Total	*3 319*	*3 152*	*2 897*	*2 946*	*737*	*862*	*828*	*836*
U.S.S.R.	[3]134	40 F	38 F	40 F	72 F	74 F	70 F	70 F
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	31	33	46	54	40	51	79	87
Costa Rica	27	16	15	16 F	11	13	14 F	15 F
Cuba	*60	35 F	35 F	35 F	*32	22 F	23 F	25 F
Dominican Republic	31	33 F	33 F	32 F	21	25	32 F	30 F
El Salvador	*36	25	25 F	26 F	*29	30	33 F	35 F
Guatemala	63	133	185	203	30	56	63	65
Honduras	50	115	115 F	115 F	22	64	*60	*60
Mexico	915	2 000	1 118	1 300 F	235	1 000	679	800 F
Nicaragua	38	68 F	70 F	68 F	27	53	57 F	55 F
United States	657	570	533	560	776	789	722	817
Total	*1 963*	*3 080*	*2 226*	*2 460*	*1 255*	*2 129*	*1 788*	*2 015*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	31	41	61	62	30	40	59	58
Brazil	1 775	3 488	3 743	3 600 F	1 205	2 211	2 500	2 400 F
Chile	77	57	70	79	70	66	72	83
Colombia	94	85	85	40	49	40	45	21
Ecuador	[5]20	65 F	65 F	65 F	[5]18	30 F	30 F	30 F
Paraguay	20	54	50	45 F	17	35	32	30 F
Peru	28	77	72	75 F	26	63	58	60 F
Venezuela	82	102	108	105 F	47	41	46	50 F
Total	*2 136*	*3 975*	*4 260*	*4 077*	*1 465*	*2 529*	*2 845*	*2 735*
ASIA								
Burma	220	190 F	190 F	190 F	136 F	140 F	140 F	140 F
India	[4]3 768	7 796	7 514	6 500 F	847	2 409	1 891	1 500 F
Japan	117	164	162	170 F	120	233	167	240 F
Korea, Rep. of	38	50	50 F	50 F	19	31	31 F	31 F
Pakistan	220	150 F	145 F	145 F	118	100 F	93 F	95 F
Philippines	58	49	50 F	50 F	36	24	25 F	25 F
Thailand	32	200 F	210 F	210 F	24	220 F	230 F	230 F
Turkey	93	102	102	105 F	93	140	153	145
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	7	17	17 F	17 F	3	11	12 F	12 F
Total	*4 759*	*8 846*	*8 569*	*7 563*	*1 459*	*3 378*	*2 818*	*2 484*
China [6]	*1 798	2 025 F	2 025 F	2 025 F	*1 133	1 413 F	1 423 F	1 423 F
AFRICA								
Angola	*62	120 F	120 F	120 F	*55	*66	65 F	65 F
Burundi	158 F	291	250 F	250 F	101 F	349	300 F	300 F
Cameroon	[4]24	70 F	73 F	73 F	[4]7	30 F	35 F	35 F
Dahomey	[5]107	79	78	78 F	[5]22	25	25	25 F
Ethiopia	98 F	95 F	96 F	96 F	[5]75	72 F	74 F	75 F
Madagascar	51 F	60	62 F	60 F	35 F	49	52 F	50 F
Rwanda	150 F	160	160 F	160 F	96 F	144	140 F	140 F
South Africa	93	74 F	75 F	75 F	43	49	51	56 F
Uganda	188	430 F	430 F	430 F	94 F	260 F	270 F	270 F
Total	*1 227*	*1 909*	*1 817*	*1 817*	*656*	*1 334*	*1 247*	*1 261*
WORLD TOTAL	**15 337**	**23 031**	**21 837**	**20 932**	**6 777**	**11 720**	**11 023**	**10 826**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**3 319**	**3 152**	**2 897**	**2 946**	**737**	**862**	**828**	**836**
North America	**688**	**603**	**579**	**614**	**816**	**840**	**801**	**904**
Latin America	**3 411**	**6 452**	**5 907**	**5 923**	**1 904**	**3 818**	**3 832**	**3 846**
Near East	**133**	**142**	**138**	**146**	**125**	**184**	**193**	**196**
Far East	**4 631**	**8 714**	**8 441**	**7 429**	**1 339**	**3 208**	**2 637**	**2 312**
Africa	**1 222**	**1 899**	**1 807**	**1 805**	**651**	**1 320**	**1 235**	**1 237**
Oceania	**1**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**

[1] Includes *Phaseolus vulgaris, P. lunatus, P. aureus,* and *P. mungo.* – [2] 1972, preliminary figures. – [3] Average of 3 years. – [4] Average of 4 years. – [5] 1952. – [6] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1948-52, 17 000 ha, 9 000 m.t.; 1970, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F m.t.; 1971, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F m.t.; 1972, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F m.t.

[1] Y compris *Phaseolus vulgaris, P. lunatus, P. aureus* et *P. mungo.* – [2] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. – [3] Moyenne de 3 années. – [4] Moyenne de 4 années. – [5] 1952. – [6] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: 1948-52, 17 000 ha, 9 000 t.m.; 1970, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F t.m.; 1971, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F t.m.; 1972, 25 000 F ha, 23 000 F t.m.

Table 4. - Dry peas: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 4. - Pois secs: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2 F
Belgium	6	5	3	3 F	15	13	12	12 F
Bulgaria	12	24	20	20 F	9	42	28	30 F
Czechoslovakia	[2]12	14	13	11	[2]*15	23	21	18 F
Finland	10	2	1	1 F	14	3	3	3 F
France	25	14	16	12	37	48	54	38
German Dem. Rep.	85	*23	20 F	20 F	112	*39	35 F	35 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	28	6 F	6 F	5 F	41	*13	14 F	13 F
Greece	1	5 F	5 F	5 F	1	6 F	6 F	6 F
Hungary	36	78	75	75 F	34	109	106	107 F
Italy	19	9	8	7	12	12	10	8
Netherlands	24	13	9	5	67	39	31	11
Poland	[3]93	50	51	55 F	[3]102	61	66	70 F
Romania	[2]81	106	96	100 F	[2]62	155	123	145 F
Spain	36	27	23 F	23 F	19	20	20 F	20 F
Sweden	24	7	7	7	37	12	13	13
United Kingdom	75	30	24	22	140	87	73	75 F
Yugoslavia	8	16	16	16 F	8	17	18	18 F
Total	*575*	*430*	*394*	*388*	*726*	*701*	*635*	*624*
U.S.S.R.	[3]1 353	3 130 F	3 220 F	3 900 F	881 F	4 890 F	4 670 F	4 900 F
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	22	35	33	27	26	44	52	43
Mexico	7	7	7 F	7 F	4	5	5 F	5 F
United States	113	104	82	55	139	150	178	95
Total	*142*	*146*	*122*	*89*	*169*	*199*	*235*	*143*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	16	19	21	15	20	18	17	12
Chile	21	11	10	13	17	7	9	11
Colombia	22 F	40	43	45	[3]16	30	32	33
Ecuador	8 F	32 F	30 F	30 F	5 F	22 F	16 F	18 F
Paraguay	1	4	4	4 F	1	2	3	3 F
Peru	16 F	25	21	20 F	18 F	19	16	18 F
Venezuela	[2]14	6	5	5 F	8	3	2	3 F
Total	*99*	*138*	*135*	*133*	*84*	*102*	*96*	*99*
ASIA								
Burma	49	18 F	25	29	4 F	12 F	15	16
India	[3]1 056	989	947	925	656	772	775	692
Japan	10	5 F	5 F	5 F	12	*6	6 F	6 F
Turkey	2	4	3	4 F	1	4	4	5
Total	*1 002*	*1 017*	*953*	*965*	*673*	*795*	*803*	*722*
China	*3 189	3 500 F	3 550 F	3 600 F	*2 906	3 300 F	3 400 F	3 500 F
AFRICA								
Algeria	9	6	4 F	4 F	5	2	2 F	2 F
Burundi	66 F	38	40 F	40 F	39 F	34	36 F	35 F
Ethiopia	162 F	137 F	139 F	139 F	[5]150	127 F	130 F	130 F
Morocco	75	61	70	60 F	43	33	48	35 F
Rwanda	55 F	76	75 F	78 F	39 F	67	63 F	65 F
Uganda	15	10 F	10 F	10 F	8 F	4 F	4 F	4 F
Zaire [6]	92	130 F	130 F	130 F	51	80 F	80 F	80 F
Total	*503*	*536*	*549*	*541*	*334*	*386*	*407*	*395*
OCEANIA								
Australia	22	26	19 F	19 F	24	23	20 F	20 F
New Zealand	15	25	25	25 F	27	50	50	50 F
Total	*37*	*51*	*44*	*44*	*51*	*73*	*70*	*70*
WORLD TOTAL	**6 828**	**8 948**	**8 967**	**9 660**	**5 824**	**10 446**	**10 316**	**10 453**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**575**	**430**	**394**	**388**	**726**	**701**	**635**	**624**
North America	**135**	**139**	**115**	**82**	**165**	**194**	**230**	**138**
Latin America	**106**	**145**	**142**	**140**	**88**	**107**	**101**	**104**
Near East	**4**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**7**	**10**	**10**
Far East	**999**	**1 013**	**948**	**960**	**671**	**791**	**796**	**715**
Africa	**501**	**534**	**546**	**539**	**333**	**383**	**404**	**392**
Oceania	**37**	**51**	**44**	**44**	**51**	**73**	**70**	**70**

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. – [2] Average of 4 years. – [3] Average of 3 years. – [4] 1950. – [5] 1952. – [6] Includes other pulses.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 4 années. – [3] Moyenne de 3 années. – [4] 1950. – [5] 1952. – [6] Y compris d'autres légumes secs.

Table 5. - Cattle numbers

Tableau 5. - Espèce bovine

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
		Thousand head — Milliers de têtes						
EUROPE								
Albania	XII	[1]411	427 F	428 F	430 F	435 F	442 F	440 F
Austria	XII	2 207	2 497	2 480	2 433	2 418	2 468	2 499
Belgium	15-V	2 017	2 759	2 799	2 839	2 887	2 840	2 830 F
Bulgaria	I	[2]1 668	1 385	1 363	1 297	1 255	1 279	1 379
Czechoslovakia	I	3 966	4 462	4 437	4 249	4 223	4 288	4 349
Denmark	VII	2 998	3 282	3 141	3 000	2 842	2 723	2 650 F
Finland	VI	1 700	2 036	2 071	1 981	1 873	1 865	1 835
France	X	15 606	21 184	21 417	21 566	21 719	21 737	21 803
German Dem. Rep.	XII	3 297	4 918	5 019	5 139	5 217	5 235	5 250 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	XII	10 854	13 973	13 981	14 061	14 286	14 025	13 612
Greece	XII	763	1 082	1 094	1 038	997	985 F	980 F
Hungary	III	2 052	2 014	2 096	2 006	1 933	1 917	1 901
Ireland	VI	4 211	5 586	5 572	5 688	5 966	6 134	6 442
Italy	I	8 281	9 503	9 539	10 024	9 563	8 721	8 611
Luxembourg	V	133	183	187	191	193	192	192 F
Netherlands [3]	V	2 659	4 030	4 116	4 277	4 366	4 201	4 306
Norway [3]	VI	1 204	996	1 008	973	943	932	938
Poland	VI	6 895	10 768	10 940	11 049	10 843	11 076	*11 618
Romania [4]	I	4 387	5 198	5 332	5 136	5 035	5 216	*5 529
Spain	...	[1]4 356	3 844	4 000	4 185	4 288	4 235	4 249
Sweden [5]	VI	2 595	2 083	2 062	2 043	1 926	1 833	1 861
Switzerland	IV	1 544	1 835	1 855	1 869	1 907	1 823	1 800 F
United Kingdom [3]	VI	10 277	12 342	12 151	12 374	12 581	12 804	13 483
Yugoslavia	I	4 866	5 710	5 693	5 261	5 029	5 138	5 148
Total		*100 000*	*123 300*	*124 000*	*124 500*	*124 100*	*122 600*	*124 200*
U.S.S.R.	I	55 778	97 111	97 167	95 735	95 162	99 225	102 434
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada [3]	XII	7 945	11 757	11 783	11 483	11 836	12 217	12 641
Costa Rica	...	*601	1 288	1 350	1 414	1 482	1 550 F	1 630 F
Cuba	...	[1]4 333	6 774	7 172	7 250 F	7 100 F	7 200 F	7 300 F
Dominican Republic	VI	711	1 050 F	*1 082	*1 090	*1 100	1 150 F	1 200 F
El Salvador	...	[1]795	1 205	1 217	1 229	1 241	1 253 F	1 265 F
Guadeloupe	...	63	75	76	75	75	70	76
Guatemala	III	[2]977	1 410	1 450	1 490	1 530 F	*1 600	*1 660
Honduras	...	884	1 493	1 517	1 543	1 568	1 590 F	1 710 F
Jamaica	...	[6]237	240	248 F	250 F	270 F	270 F	270 F
Martinique	XII	43	40	40	40 F	40 F	40 F	40 F
Mexico	XII	[1]12 980	22 800 F	23 294	23 628	25 124	25 827	26 548 F
Nicaragua	...	1 068	2 020	2 155	2 293	2 431	2 550 F	2 670 F
Panama	...	[2]567	1 036	1 119	1 157	1 188	1 240	1 250 F
Puerto Rico [3]	I	[6]340	490	497	507	518	530	542
United States [3]	I	80 569	108 645	109 152	109 885	112 303	114 470	117 916
Total		*113 400*	*161 300*	*163 300*	*164 500*	*168 800*	*172 000*	*177 200*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	VI	42 320 F	51 227	51 465	48 298	48 440	49 786	52 000 F
Bolivia	X	[7]1 450	*2 132	*2 184	*2 238	*2 364	2 200	2 300 F
Brazil	XII	51 305	89 969	89 896	92 739	95 150	97 864	97 500 F
Chile	...	2 293	3 097	2 876	*2 911	*2 911	2 980 F	3 000 F
Colombia	XII	[6]13 750	18 082	18 830	19 576	20 200	21 082	22 400
Ecuador	...	[6]1 467	2 300 F	2 393	2 400 F	2 440 F	2 500 F	2 550 F
Guyana	...	181	315	306	250	257	258	260 F
Paraguay	...	*4 600	5 461	5 485	5 529	5 529	5 800 F	5 950 F
Peru	...	2 830	3 686	3 711	3 810	4 060	4 127	4 310
Uruguay	V	7 981	*8 350	8 600 F	8 900	8 548	8 500 F	8 600 F
Venezuela	...	[8]5 769	7 612	7 852	8 102	8 289	8 485	8 549
Total		*134 100*	*192 300*	*193 700*	*194 800*	*198 400*	*203 600*	*207 400*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 5. - Cattle numbers (*continued*) **Tableau 5. - Espèce bovine** (*suite*)

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
		Thousand head — Milliers de têtes						
ASIA								
Afghanistan	...	[9]2 500	3 575 F	3 600	3 605	3 608	3 700	3 750 F
Bangladesh	...	17 100 F	23 750 F	24 500 F	25 250 F	26 800 F	26 500 F	26 000 F
Burma	III-VI	4 494	6 617	6 558	6 694	6 994	7 158	7 200 F
Cyprus	...	34	34	33	33	34	34	33
India	...	[8]155 239	176 150 F	176 250 F	176 350 F	176 450 F	176 600 F	176 750 F
Indonesia	XII	[10]4 112	6 893	6 816	6 900 F	9 133	6 673	7 500 F
Iran	X	3 388 F	5 200 F	5 500	5 300 F	5 200	5 300 F	5 516
Iraq	...	1 495 F	1 520 F	1 580 F	1 650	1 830	1 920 F	2 000 F
Israel	XII	55	209	225	232	240	251	263
Japan [3]	II	2 397	2 928	3 155	3 458	3 593	3 615	3 684 F
Khmer Republic	XII	[1]900	2 084	2 268	2 399	2 300 F	2 200 F	2 100 F
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	XII	[8]538	690 F	700 F	720 F	730 F	740 F	750 F
Korea, Rep. of	XII	598	1 300	1 255	1 211	1 225	*1 240	1 250 F
Laos	...	[11]179	380	390 F	400 F	420 F	435 F	435 F
Malaysia								
Sabah	...	11	18	12	12	12	23	23 F
Sarawak	...	[6]2	7	8	8	9	9	5
West Malaysia	VII	[12]240	286	286	300	305	323 F	326 F
Mongolia	XII	[1]1 824	2 074	2 031	1 979	1 991	*2 108	2 150 F
Nepal	...	5 507 F	5 900	6 228	6 250 F	6 300 F	6 350 F	6 400 F
Pakistan	...	12 870 F	17 580 F	18 070 F	18 570 F	19 090 F	19 620 F	20 170 F
Philippines	III	[13]710	1 575	1 644	1 629	1 679	1 795	1 933
Sri Lanka	VI	1 131	1 659	1 660	1 584	1 593	1 625	1 650 F
Syrian Arab Rep.	...	[2]483	466	499	513	530	550 F	570 F
Thailand	...	4 608	5 167	5 250	5 260	5 263	5 300 F	5 350 F
Turkey	XII	10 121	13 769	14 165	13 761	13 189	12 756	12 500 F
Viet Nam, Rep. of	...	804 F	1 014	1 033	854	940	908	898
Total		*229 700*	*283 600*	*285 900*	*287 000*	*287 800*	*288 800*	*290 300*
China [14]	...	[1]46 470	63 000 F	63 150 F	62 400 F	63 200 F	63 250 F	63 300 F
AFRICA								
Algeria	...	773	801	841	871	847	860 F	863 F
Angola	...	[2]1 263	2 096	2 095	2 300 F	2 514	2 727	2 800 F
Botswana	...	1 019	1 249	1 400	1 630	1 650	1 693	1 650 F
Burundi	XII	386 F	583	596	660	685	683	680 F
Cameroon	XII	*1 540	*2 662	*2 700	*2 000	2 100	2 100	2 200 F
Egypt	...	[11]1 356	1 651	2 058	2 087	2 115	2 124	2 130 F
Ethiopia	...	18 901	25 783	25 961	26 108	26 232	26 330 F	26 450 F
Ghana	...	374	549	580	580	606	599	600 F
Ivory Coast	...	163 F	346	358	370	383	400 F	412 F
Kenya	V	[15]5 859	7 215	7 500 F	7 908	8 600	8 900 F	9 200 F
Lesotho	IX	[1, 16]416	376	443	474	552	560 F	560 F
Madagascar	XII	8 633	10 038	10 000	10 422	9 881	10 000 F	10 000 F
Malawi	...	[2]276	464	480	491	426	430 F	450 F
Mali	...	[8]3 000	4 900 F	5 100 F	5 350	5 350	5 500 F	5 600 F
Mauritania	...	1 600 F	2 440	2 400 F	2 550 F	2 560 F	2 610 F	2 650 F
Morocco	...	2 188	3 377	3 315	3 580	3 600 F	3 630 F	3 640 F
Mozambique	XII	1 200 F	1 910 F	1 950 F	2 000 F	2 050 F	2 100 F	2 150 F
Namibia	...	1 492	2 350 F	2 400 F	2 450 F	2 500 F	2 550 F	2 600 F
Niger	...	2 818 F	*4 000	4 100 F	4 200 F	4 300 F	4 400 F	4 400 F
Reunion	...	[2]34	40	40	*41	45 F	48	50 F
Rhodesia	...	2 936	3 600 F	3 700 F	3 800 F	3 900 F	4 000 F	4 100 F
Rwanda	VII	[2]586	596	630	680	710	740 F	750 F
Senegal	...	720 F	2 425	2 747	2 527	2 600 F	2 700 F	2 800 F
Somalia	...	1 606 F	2 600 F	2 700 F	2 800	2 800	2 850 F	2 850 F
South Africa	VI	[15]11 912	12 260 F	*12 145	*11 780	*12 251	12 320 F	12 400 F
Sudan	...	3 957	11 014	12 115	13 326	13 800 F	14 300 F	14 700 F
Swaziland	IX	420	*505	515	538	568	585 F	600 F
Tanzania	...	6 356	11 263	12 345	12 862	13 206	13 300 F	13 400 F
Tunisia	...	395	618	*630	640 F	660 F	670	670 F
Uganda	XII	[13]2 547	3 682	3 781	3 857	4 145	4 400 F	4 600 F
Upper Volta	...	[2]1 161	2 400	2 425	2 450	2 500	2 550	2 600 F
Zaire	XII	640	802	880	887	951	960 F	970 F
Zambia	...	881	1 407	1 435	1 519	1 550 F	1 600 F	1 650 F
Total		*102 300*	*145 600*	*150 400*	*153 700*	*156 600*	*158 400*	*162 400*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 5. - Cattle numbers (*concluded*)

Tableau 5. - Espèce bovine (*fin*)

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct.-Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
		Thousand head — Milliers de têtes						
OCEANIA								
Australia	III	14 534	18 270	19 218	20 606	22 162	24 393	27 894
New Caledonia	I	96	*115	118 F	120 F	124 F	128 F	130 F
New Zealand [17]	I	4 932	7 747	8 247	8 605	8 777	8 819	8 999
Total		*19 700*	*26 400*	*27 900*	*29 700*	*31 400*	*33 700*	*37 400*
WORLD TOTAL		**799 500**	**1 092 700**	**1 105 400**	**1 113 000**	**1 125 400**	**1 141 500**	**1 164 400**
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**743 700**	**995 600**	**1 008 200**	**1 017 300**	**1 030 200**	**1 042 300**	**1 062 200**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe		**100 000**	**123 300**	**124 000**	**124 500**	**124 100**	**122 600**	**124 200**
North America		**88 500**	**120 400**	**120 900**	**121 400**	**124 200**	**126 800**	**130 600**
Latin America		**158 900**	**233 100**	**236 000**	**238 000**	**243 000**	**248 800**	**254 000**
Near East		**24 600**	**39 500**	**41 700**	**42 400**	**42 200**	**42 100**	**42 000**
Far East		**210 500**	**256 900**	**258 500**	**260 100**	**261 300**	**262 600**	**265 100**
Africa		**96 900**	**132 800**	**136 100**	**138 300**	**140 900**	**142 500**	**145 600**
Oceania		**19 700**	**26 500**	**27 900**	**29 700**	**31 400**	**33 700**	**37 400**

[1] Average of 2 years. – [2] Average of 4 years. – [3] On agricultural holdings. – [4] Including buffaloes. – [5] Starting 1967/68, excluding animals on all agricultural holdings under 2 hectares. – [6] Average of 3 years. – [7] 1949/50. – [8] 1950/51. – [9] 1948/49. – [10] November. – [11] 1951/52. – [12] December. – [13] January. – [14] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1947/48-1951/52, 63 000 head; 1966/67, 105 000 head; 1967/68, 104 000 head; 1968/69, 105 000 head; 1969/70, 103 000 head; 1970/71, 96 000 head; 1971/72, 95 000 F head. – [15] August. – [16] February. – [17] On all holdings of 4 hectares and over.

[1] Moyenne de 2 années. – [2] Moyenne de 4 années. – [3] Dans les exploitations agricoles. – [4] Y compris les buffles. – [5] A partir de 1967/68, à l'exclusion des animaux dans toutes les exploitations de moins de 2 hectares. – [6] Moyenne de 3 années. – [7] 1949/50. – [8] 1950/51. – [9] 1948/49. – [10] Novembre. – [11] 1951/52. – [12] Décembre. – [13] Janvier. – [14] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: 1947/48-1951/52, 63 000 têtes; 1966/67, 105 000 têtes; 1967/68, 104 000 têtes; 1968/69, 105 000 têtes; 1969/70, 103 000 têtes; 1970/71, 96 000 têtes; 1971/72, 95 000 F têtes. – [15] Août. – [16] Février. – [17] Dans les exploitations de 4 hectares et au-dessus.

Table 6. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 6. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Costa Rica	57.5	67.6	21.8	42.0	55.4	69.1	19.7	35.7	47.9	63.9	27.6	44.1	68.3
Dominican Republic	16.7	27.7	5.1	14.9	17.4	26.1	10.7	14.9	17.7	25.2	*7.6	...	...
El Salvador	89.2	112.1	38.1	65.8	88.3	111.0	26.4	52.4	73.9	97.9	*26.6	...	...
Guatemala	73.1	90.1	25.2	51.3	51.3	95.1	28.4	60.2	88.8	100.0	30.9	59.9	...
Haiti	*14.7	18.6	*7.0	*10.4	*12.6	*15.6	*8.0	*14.6	*18.5	*23.7	*7.1	...	...
Honduras	19.4	23.8	12.5	22.4	29.1	31.3	10.0	15.6	*20.9	*25.0	*7.1	...	...
Mexico	62.8	97.4	22.5	45.7	64.4	85.2	29.9	50.5	73.6	96.9	28.4	47.2	74.1
Nicaragua	21.8	26.6	10.0	20.3	26.0	29.9	6.5	20.2	23.8	*32.4	*7.4	...	...
United States	17.2	26.6	8.2	14.2	19.9	28.2	8.4	16.0	22.1	25.2	5.5	10.4	24.2
Total	*372.4*	*490.5*	*150.4*	*287.0*	*364.4*	*491.5*	*148.0*	*298.1*	*387.2*	*490.2*	*148.2*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	827.8	1 121.4	266.8	490.4	736.6	962.6	140.7	426.7	792.8	1 034.3	*250.1	*511.1	*781.1
Colombia	291.1	388.6	116.3	219.9	314.5	384.0	88.6	187.1	303.6	393.4	97.0	189.0	*297.9
Ecuador	32.8	38.2	*6.4	11.2	40.3	52.6	12.1	20.4	32.3	46.4	*15.3	...	...
Peru	29.0	42.9	12.3	22.8	34.2	45.7	12.4	20.0	32.7	42.3	*14.2	*20.5	...
Venezuela	*13.6	19.1	5.2	8.8	12.1	16.7	7.4	12.0	13.9	19.7	*6.8	...	...
Total	*1 194.3*	*1 610.2*	*407.0*	*753.1*	*1 137.7*	*1 461.6*	*261.2*	*666.2*	*1 175.3*	*1 536.1*	*383.4*	...	...
ASIA													
India	32.2	34.5	1.8	17.6	19.1	28.7	5.0	*17.1	28.0	35.1	*5.5	*18.9	...
Indonesia	*63.7	99.3	*23.1	*42.8	*61.0	97.5	*16.9	*34.0	*56.4	*60.0	*16.1	...	...
Total	*95.9*	*133.8*	*24.9*	*60.4*	*80.1*	*126.2*	*21.9*	*51.1*	*84.4*	*95.1*	*21.6*	...	...
AFRICA													
Angola	139.1	182.9	46.6	92.8	134.1	180.6	47.0	86.6	138.7	181.1	49.2	93.4	...
Cameroon	50.3	68.5	15.8	35.2	49.2	62.6	15.9	32.1	47.2	62.9	...	...	...
Central African Republic	6.7	9.0	0.8	1.8	8.5	8.5	0.2	*1.7	*8.2	*8.3	...	...	...
Ethiopia[1]	73.5	88.5	35.2	54.0	67.2	77.0	34.4	54.3	70.2	84.1	24.1	51.8	...
Ivory Coast	138.9	178.3	49.6	106.0	143.8	195.4	59.7	111.2	146.6	184.8	37.6	82.1	...
Kenya[2]	40.1	51.1	14.4	27.9	37.3	53.9	10.1	25.1	41.3	56.4	16.1	33.0	...
Madagascar	32.6	49.6	11.9	24.5	34.7	51.9	10.9	20.7	36.0	51.9	10.9	24.5	...
Tanzania[2]	38.1	49.7	13.4	22.2	31.2	45.0	*10.0	*20.0	*27.1	35.5	*10.0	*11.3	...
Togo	8.3	11.1	3.9	4.6	10.2	13.4	2.4	6.4	9.7	11.9	...	...	...
Uganda[2]	133.2	180.6	49.7	97.1	146.6	191.2	*33.5	*34.2	*136.3	174.6	*39.9	*99.9	...
Zaire	32.6	48.8	*10.5	*25.6	*41.5	54.8	14.3	30.5	49.7	71.6	13.0	31.0	55.1
Total	*693.4*	*918.1*	*251.8*	*491.7*	*704.3*	*934.3*	*238.4*	*422.8*	*711.0*	*923.2*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**2 356**	**3 153**	**834**	**1 592**	**2 287**	**3 014**	**670**	**1 438**	**2 358**	**3 045**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	50.4	72.9	18.0	35.6	49.3	63.0	18.9	37.2	53.3	73.0	16.8	36.1	53.1
Czechoslovakia	9.1	15.5	1.7	8.4	11.0	14.8	4.7	9.6	11.7	18.1	3.9	8.5	...
Denmark	43.2	60.1	13.4	28.9	42.8	58.4	11.3	25.7	40.9	58.8	16.9	30.5	46.5
Finland	40.3	55.1	11.2	25.5	45.1	79.8	0.8	4.9	10.9	22.0	13.4	24.5	37.8
France	175.1	238.9	58.2	120.4	178.5	240.4	61.3	143.5	205.2	254.1	62.5	128.8	191.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	225.3	309.1	75.7	153.9	226.9	310.3	78.0	156.8	233.3	323.8	86.0	170.9	251.2
Italy	114.4	155.9	40.6	81.0	118.8	164.7	44.1	86.1	126.5	177.3	43.2	84.1	130.5
Netherlands	83.9	119.6	28.0	56.7	83.4	111.8	32.4	63.4	90.8	124.8	32.5	67.4	98.6
Norway	28.1	39.4	9.5	19.3	28.6	38.1	7.1	12.6	22.7	31.5	10.3	21.3	31.5
Poland	*20.9	30.3	*8.1	*16.2	*24.3	34.5	*6.0	*14.0	*17.8	*30.0	...	...	...
Portugal	11.6	17.9	3.8	7.9	12.0	16.7	4.3	8.5	13.7	19.5	5.2	11.0	15.7
Spain	49.7	67.6	14.4	35.3	62.2	82.9	14.2	37.9	57.7	71.8	10.1	31.3	63.6
Sweden	76.3	106.0	25.9	51.5	77.0	106.3	21.5	45.4	72.1	101.9	25.1	51.0	78.0
Switzerland	39.3	53.4	16.9	32.5	46.2	61.6	18.5	33.5	47.5	64.4	18.9	38.5	53.6
United Kingdom	75.6	102.2	24.0	48.3	71.4	92.3	32.5	58.0	78.5	107.9	26.6	50.5	79.5
Yugoslavia	24.6	39.3	3.6	9.6	17.1	35.3	5.6	13.6	22.6	36.3	8.6	12.7	...
Total	*1 067.8*	*1 483.2*	*353.0*	*731.0*	*1 094.6*	*1 510.9*	*361.2*	*750.7*	*1 105.2*	*1 515.2*	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 6. - Coffee (green or roasted and coffee substitutes containing coffee): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 6. - Café (vert ou torréfié et succédanés du café contenant du café): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	57.7	84.2	18.0	36.9	54.7	77.9	17.4	39.0	65.8	87.4	20.2	39.1	59.9
United States	845.4	1 216.5	321.8	633.8	907.1	1 189.4	302.6	648.8	1 108.7	1 310.2	356.1	621.8	958.2
Total	*903.1*	*1 300.7*	*339.8*	*670.7*	*961.8*	*1 267.3*	*320.0*	*687.8*	*1 174.5*	*1 397.6*	*376.3*	*660.9*	*1 018.1*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	33.4	45.5	7.5	15.1	24.4	34.2	6.3	14.3	27.9	33.8	8.3	19.5	...
Chile	6.5	9.1	1.5	3.2	4.9	7.4	1.2	4.0	7.1	10.6	...	...	...
Total	*39.9*	*54.6*	*9.0*	*18.3*	*29.3*	*41.6*	*7.5*	*18.3*	*35.0*	*44.4*	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	33.0	45.2	3.3	8.4	19.1	34.1	8.1	11.8	13.7	16.3	1.9	2.3	...
Japan	40.9	59.2	18.9	41.2	60.0	81.4	12.2	27.7	48.7	68.5	16.2	36.4	60.4
Thailand [3]	4.2	4.9	0.8	1.4	*2.9	3.3	*1.0	*1.5	*2.5	2.9	...	...	...
Total	*78.1*	*109.3*	*23.0*	*51.0*	*82.0*	*118.8*	*21.3*	*41.0*	*64.9*	*87.7*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Algeria	*15.3	20.3	*7.2	*14.4	*21.6	33.0	*7.0	*14.0	*20.0	*22.9	...	...	...
South Africa	10.0	13.8	3.8	7.2	10.9	15.1	4.5	9.2	13.6	17.7	4.0	9.3	13.3
Sudan	1.1	3.9	0.3	7.4	10.4	14.4	*0.3	*4.8	*6.8	*9.5	...	...	...
Total	*26.4*	*38.0*	*11.3*	*29.0*	*42.9*	*62.5*	*11.8*	*28.0*	*40.4*	*50.1*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**2 122**	**2 986**	**736**	**1 500**	**2 211**	**3 001**	**722**	**1 526**	**2 420**	**3 094**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. – [2] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. – [2] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 7. - Tea: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 7. - Thé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
United Kingdom	15.7	22.2	5.1	9.8	13.5	19.2	5.4	11.6	17.5	22.9	5.1	10.3	14.3
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	11.9	14.6	4.4	9.6	13.7	19.1	7.5	13.9	17.4	22.4	[1]4.2	[1]9.1	[1]10.6
ASIA													
Hong Kong	2.9	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	...
India	117.1	168.7	40.4	66.9	106.5	200.2	39.4	104.1	131.9	199.6	[1]55.3	[1]87.5	...
Japan	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6
Sri Lanka	167.0	201.5	44.7	107.0	167.4	208.4	46.7	100.8	155.1	207.5	[1]51.3	[1]88.4	...
Total	*288.4*	*375.3*	*85.9*	*175.7*	*277.0*	*412.5*	*86.8*	*206.4*	*289.3*	*410.5*	*107.4*	*177.7*	...
AFRICA													
Kenya[2]	27.6	36.5	10.2	19.7	30.6	40.6	10.3	16.2	23.2	33.5	11.9	24.4	...
Mozambique	14.1	15.6	6.2	12.7	14.8	16.6	6.1	*12.0	*14.5	16.4	7.2	*14.7	*16.7
Tanzania[2]	6.0	7.7	2.3	4.3	5.6	6.9	2.6	*4.7	6.4	8.3	*2.9	*5.5	...
Uganda[2]	11.7	15.9	3.7	7.6	11.6	15.0	3.7	6.5	*11.3	15.2	*5.5	*9.9	...
Total	*59.4*	*75.7*	*22.4*	*44.3*	*62.6*	*79.1*	*22.7*	*39.4*	*55.4*	*73.4*	*27.5*	*54.5*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**375**	**488**	**118**	**239**	**367**	**530**	**122**	**271**	**380**	**529**	**144**	**252**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.4	9.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	9.3	2.5	4.5	6.4	9.8	2.5	4.6	6.7
Ireland	8.6	11.2	2.4	4.6	6.9	11.3	2.4	6.6	9.0	12.1	3.4	*6.0	9.8
Netherlands	23.6	29.2	5.6	11.1	15.1	25.7	6.8	20.0	27.7	40.1	10.5	18.8	26.1
United Kingdom	164.9	212.2	57.6	109.3	173.9	254.6	63.8	107.5	164.4	226.3	58.0	103.5	155.4
Total	*203.5*	*261.8*	*68.2*	*129.7*	*202.3*	*300.9*	*75.5*	*138.6*	*207.5*	*288.3*	*74.4*	*132.9*	*198.0*
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	16.8	22.4	4.0	9.9	14.6	20.7	5.4	11.7	17.4	23.5	5.1	12.1	17.9
United States	46.9	63.5	17.4	33.4	46.3	62.2	18.4	41.0	70.4	79.1	18.2	36.2	52.1
Total	*63.7*	*85.9*	*21.4*	*43.3*	*60.9*	*82.9*	*23.8*	*52.7*	*87.8*	*102.6*	*23.3*	*48.3*	*70.0*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	9.2	11.3	3.0	5.6	8.1	10.3	2.2	4.4	*6.5	8.8	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	7.0	8.9	2.4	4.6	6.6	8.4	2.0	4.2	6.6	8.8	1.6	3.7	...
Iraq	15.9	23.0	*4.2	*6.0	*9.8	13.1	*1.3	*4.0	*8.4	*13.9	*3.0	*9.9	*12.7
Total	*22.9*	*31.9*	*6.6*	*10.6*	*16.4*	*21.5*	*3.3*	*8.2*	*15.0*	*22.7*	*4.6*	*13.6*	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	4.2	4.5	11.6	18.6	22.7	29.8	3.5	7.8	8.2	11.0	...	...	...
Kenya[2]	2.7	3.6	1.6	3.0	4.6	6.2	1.8	3.9	6.1	7.7	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	8.1	10.2	1.5	3.0	5.6	8.6	3.6	5.9	8.0	10.7	...	...	...
Morocco	10.5	17.5	4.9	6.0	9.7	14.2	4.2	8.1	10.3	12.9	*3.4	*6.2	*7.9
South Africa	13.9	19.6	4.5	9.4	13.4	17.4	5.3	9.9	14.6	19.0	6.5	12.0	15.3
Sudan	8.0	10.0	2.1	6.1	15.5	19.4	*1.0	*5.8	*14.0	14.4	*7.2	...	...
Tunisia	3.5	4.7	1.2	1.8	3.3	5.6	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	1.9	3.8	...
Total	*50.9*	*70.1*	*27.4*	*47.9*	*74.8*	*101.2*	*20.7*	*43.8*	*64.0*	*79.1*	...	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	21.4	27.8	6.8	13.0	20.1	26.0	7.1	14.4	22.7	29.1	7.8	14.2	21.5
New Zealand	5.7	7.4	0.6	3.7	5.7	7.1	2.1	3.3	6.1	7.7	*2.0	...	...
Total	*27.1*	*35.2*	*7.4*	*16.7*	*25.8*	*23.1*	*9.2*	*17.7*	*28.8*	*36.8*	*9.8*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**377**	**496**	**134**	**254**	**388**	**540**	**135**	**265**	**410**	**538**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* of the International Tea Committee. –
[2] Quarterly data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Source: *Monthly Statistical Summary* du Comité international du thé. –
[2] Les chiffres trimestriels ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Table 8. - Tobacco, unmanufactured: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 8. - Tabac brut: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
EUROPE													
Bulgaria	47.0	60.5	14.0	33.0	43.0	58.3	18.0	39.0	47.0	62.2	17.0	39.0	...
Greece	36.8	71.0	14.8	27.3	33.9	63.2	14.9	24.8	31.2	59.3	24.2	38.2	...
Italy	7.5	8.8	1.1	5.2	8.8	11.1	0.7	4.5	10.7	15.1	1.5	8.5	12.8
Netherlands	4.9	6.9	1.7	2.5	4.8	6.5	*1.6	2.9	*5.2	7.7	2.5	4.8	6.7
Yugoslavia	12.2	13.6	5.1	10.9	13.2	18.9	6.3	11.8	14.8	19.6	4.6	11.4	...
Total	*108.4*	*160.8*	*36.7*	*78.9*	*103.7*	*158.0*	*41.5*	*83.0*	*108.9*	*163.9*	*49.8*	*101.9*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	19.1	23.8	5.0	11.3	18.2	22.1	5.3	17.8	21.2	23.4	4.3	18.1	20.5
United States	167.4	264.8	41.1	96.4	148.0	234.3	56.4	116.9	188.0	216.5	96.8	139.5	199.2
Total	*186.5*	*288.6*	*46.1*	*107.7*	*166.2*	*256.4*	*61.7*	*134.7*	*209.2*	*239.9*	*101.1*	*157.6*	*219.7*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	7.8	13.7	3.3	4.8	5.8	14.0	3.8	7.0	10.4	16.0	*3.9	*7.1	...
Brazil	26.8	48.2	9.8	20.8	31.0	54.5	12.6	*25.0	36.7	61.2	*13.4	*26.5	*38.9
Colombia	11.5	13.0	2.5	8.1	10.9	12.7	4.6	12.1	14.9	15.5	5.2	11.4	...
Paraguay	11.8	19.7	3.7	5.8	11.9	19.3	3.0	5.4	9.2	15.5	3.7	7.3	...
Total	*57.9*	*94.6*	*19.3*	*39.5*	*59.6*	*100.5*	*24.0*	*49.5*	*71.2*	*108.2*	*26.2*	*52.3*	...
ASIA													
India	48.4	54.7	7.2	29.6	42.9	47.9	6.8	35.6	47.6	55.4	*6.4	*33.8	*63.1
Japan	5.0	6.4	1.4	3.5	4.9	6.5	2.0	4.7	5.3	6.3	1.2	2.8	3.1
Philippines	22.0	32.7	7.7	15.8	25.5	38.4	9.0	20.4	33.9	46.0	10.3	19.0	30.3
Turkey	48.3	70.5	32.8	42.2	44.6	74.0	36.1	52.9	58.9	*81.7	*42.0	*85.0	...
Total	*123.7*	*164.3*	*49.1*	*91.1*	*117.9*	*166.8*	*53.9*	*113.6*	*145.7*	*189.4*	*59.9*	*140.6*	...
AFRICA													
Cameroon	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	...	...	...
Madagascar	1.6	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.4	0.6	1.3	...
South Africa	10.5	12.8	1.2	5.2	9.6	11.0	0.8	3.4	7.3	9.1	1.3	3.0	6.0
Zambia	3.6	3.8	0.1	2.6	3.9	4.1	0.1	1.0	4.8	5.2	0.1	...	...
Total	*16.8*	*20.6*	*2.8*	*10.4*	*16.9*	*19.3*	*2.7*	*6.9*	*15.4*	*18.5*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**493**	**729**	**154**	**328**	**464**	**701**	**184**	**388**	**550**	**720**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	5.1	8.4	4.9	6.8	9.5	11.7	3.7	5.9	8.6	12.1	3.0	6.7	8.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	24.7	32.7	8.4	17.5	25.0	32.8	8.1	16.9	24.6	33.4	8.7	18.0	26.1
Czechoslovakia	13.6	18.8	3.8	*9.8	12.5	16.1	4.4	7.6	13.2	17.3	2.7	11.9	...
Denmark	10.4	15.2	4.1	7.4	11.0	16.8	3.8	7.9	11.2	15.0	6.4	9.5	12.5
Finland	5.2	8.0	0.7	2.0	3.7	6.0	1.3	2.6	4.2	5.8	3.3	4.5	6.0
France	22.9	44.2	17.8	33.7	47.2	63.5	17.4	38.3	56.8	76.4	21.0	44.0	58.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	121.8	154.1	28.3	63.2	93.2	122.6	35.2	78.8	115.2	154.6	33.8	72.6	105.6
Ireland	6.2	9.8	1.8	2.9	3.8	4.5	2.2	4.3	4.7	5.3	3.2	4.1	4.7
Italy	13.1	17.6	5.1	9.4	13.7	16.8	3.5	6.9	13.7	17.2	2.7	9.1	17.4
Netherlands	34.2	48.5	13.5	27.0	40.2	54.9	*14.6	27.9	*40.5	57.3	16.4	31.9	45.0
Norway	3.7	4.9	0.9	2.4	4.3	6.0	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.5	1.4	2.4	4.4
Poland	3.2	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	*1.0	*2.0	*2.6	3.1	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0
Portugal	3.9	6.3	1.2	2.8	4.4	6.5	*3.3	*4.5	4.9	6.8	1.1	2.8	4.3
Spain	35.7	48.9	17.6	27.8	37.9	53.7	28.2	40.4	52.6	69.9	17.8	31.7	41.3
Sweden	4.9	8.8	2.5	5.9	9.0	13.8	2.1	5.3	10.7	12.1	4.7	7.5	11.1
Switzerland	16.8	24.2	12.3	21.2	29.9	39.3	8.0	13.8	20.7	39.3	6.0	14.2	21.9
United Kingdom	91.6	138.5	23.4	47.8	84.9	128.6	27.0	65.3	90.3	121.8	35.2	64.1	90.7
Total	*417.0*	*592.7*	*147.4*	*290.0*	*433.0*	*597.1*	*165.0*	*330.3*	*477.5*	*651.9*	*168.4*	*337.0*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	90.5	104.6	36.5	67.0	82.1	99.2	30.1	61.9	79.4	85.1	47.1	94.6	113.4
SOUTH AMERICA													
Uruguay	2.9	9.5	0.8	2.1	3.2	4.6	1.2	2.4	*3.9	*4.0	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	4.8	6.5	1.4	2.3	3.8	4.9	2.2	3.1	4.2	5.5	1.1	2.4	...
Japan	28.0	33.1	21.3	24.9	30.5	33.0	24.3	32.7	41.5	45.3	21.2	42.7	53.1
Thailand [1]	7.8	12.2	1.5	3.7	*5.7	7.7	*2.6	*6.3	*9.8	13.6	...	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	5.0	5.8	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.0	3.0	4.7	...	...	...
Total	*45.6*	*57.6*	*24.8*	*32.5*	*42.3*	*48.4*	*30.0*	*44.1*	*58.5*	*69.1*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	10.2	14.2	2.8	6.9	10.1	13.9	3.7	8.5	12.0	15.2	...	...	...
Morocco	3.3	5.6	0.9	2.5	3.3	5.1	0.8	2.2	3.5	5.7	...	...	...
Nigeria	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
South Africa	3.5	3.7	0.2	3.4	7.1	8.9	0.1	1.0	3.8	6.0	1.3	3.7	6.0
Tunisia	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.5	...
Total	*18.5*	*25.9*	*4.7*	*14.1*	*22.2*	*30.9*	*7.2*	*5.0*	*11.6*	*21.3*	*30.2*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	9.4	15.4	4.1	6.0	9.0	13.1	3.0	6.4	9.6	12.0	4.1	6.7	8.8
New Zealand	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.3	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.0	...	...	...
Total	*11.5*	*18.0*	*4.8*	*7.3*	*11.7*	*16.2*	*4.0*	*7.9*	*12.1*	*15.0*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**586**	**808**	**219**	**413**	**595**	**796**	**238**	**459**	**643**	**846**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalk, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco.

[1] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé.

[1] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 9. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 9. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	12.6	15.9	4.5	8.5	12.7	16.6	3.9	7.5	9.1	12.0	3.1	5.7	7.5
Greece	23.4	48.0	23.6	37.7	42.7	68.5	18.5	39.7	45.1	76.7	23.4	36.7	...
Total	*36.0*	*63.9*	*28.1*	*46.2*	*55.4*	*85.1*	*22.4*	*47.2*	*54.2*	*88.7*	*26.5*	*42.4*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
El Salvador	26.3	33.8	11.5	27.2	37.1	42.0	11.5	*20.8	*37.4	49.4	*25.2	...	...
Guatemala	72.2	73.1	18.7	39.5	39.5	49.6	34.7	46.4	46.8	47.5	42.1	62.6	...
Mexico	234.0	370.2	54.9	74.4	135.9	213.8	24.3	33.2	78.4	166.1	53.3	64.9	120.5
Nicaragua	89.9	90.7	16.2	47.8	65.1	67.8	27.5	72.7	76.8	77.6	*52.0	...	...
United States	438.5	544.4	216.2	414.9	496.5	676.6	330.7	580.5	736.2	936.2	266.8	399.6	467.7
Total	*860.9*	*1 112.2*	*317.5*	*603.8*	*774.1*	*1 049.8*	*428.7*	*753.6*	*975.6*	*1 276.8*	*439.4*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	—	—	—	4.9	29.7	52.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	—	—	...
Brazil	331.7	439.4	54.9	185.9	308.3	342.8	5.4	85.1	150.7	226.8	...	...	...
Colombia	49.2	58.8	7.3	28.2	44.7	60.1	9.0	34.2	39.0	39.7	10.4	35.4	...
Peru	65.9	87.8	16.8	27.5	53.3	68.7	10.0	20.8	36.1	51.7	*7.8	...	...
Total	*446.8*	*586.0*	*79.0*	*246.5*	*436.0*	*523.7*	*27.5*	*144.2*	*230.1*	*322.6*	...	...	...
ASIA													
India	24.9	32.2	11.1	18.8	27.7	36.0	12.2	18.5	26.2	36.8	...	...	...
Iran	90.3	91.1	44.9	63.8	73.3	105.5	46.2	64.6	74.4	112.3	36.4	47.9	...
Pakistan	90.9	106.4	42.1	65.5	156.0	210.9	46.1	83.7	101.2	139.8	121.6	197.1	...
Syrian Arab Republic	98.4	124.1	58.5	96.6	109.2	136.0	60.2	90.2	90.8	119.0	...	...	...
Turkey	134.9	202.9	89.5	162.1	177.0	318.7	87.8	102.4	122.1	*267.2	*115.2	...	...
Total	*439.4*	*556.7*	*246.1*	*406.8*	*543.2*	*807.1*	*252.5*	*359.4*	*414.7*	*675.1*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Angola	12.3	18.8	6.8	9.8	14.3	22.1	9.8	13.4	19.0	35.3	5.7	7.2	...
Cameroon	19.7	22.6	7.5	12.5	27.2	36.2	4.2	6.9	12.8	14.8	...	...	...
Chad	37.3	47.5	13.9	29.1	35.8	39.0	10.8	25.2	31.8	34.6	14.0	28.2	...
Egypt	165.8	252.7	110.6	199.8	234.5	285.3	127.2	225.1	252.9	333.4	...	...	...
Mozambique	31.6	47.7	8.5	10.1	22.1	44.3	5.6	*8.7	*18.4	36.5	2.1	...	...
Nigeria	10.2	14.3	4.1	11.3	19.4	28.3	11.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	...	...	...
Sudan	125.6	172.0	90.6	132.1	186.6	230.0	*91.0	*135.1	*190.5	239.2	*63.2	*94.4	...
Tanzania [1]	30.4	56.8	14.3	20.1	38.1	60.7	*15.0	*19.5	*35.8	54.8	*17.7	*24.0	...
Uganda [1]	42.7	52.9	19.9	48.8	70.4	78.1	*10.3	*38.7	*60.1	68.7	*12.5	*33.2	...
Total	*475.6*	*685.3*	*276.2*	*473.6*	*648.4*	*824.0*	*285.5*	*495.2*	*644.1*	*840.1*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**2 259**	**3 004**	**947**	**1 777**	**2 457**	**3 290**	**1 017**	**1 800**	**2 319**	**3 203**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	16.1	21.0	6.2	12.1	17.9	24.5	5.7	12.2	17.3	22.9	7.3	12.4	18.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	51.7	72.2	15.3	28.7	49.3	72.3	16.5	27.3	38.3	61.9	17.2	27.2	40.2
Czechoslovakia	63.0	82.4	29.1	63.2	76.8	113.6	*7.3	14.7	*72.4	106.5	27.4	56.4	...
Denmark	3.2	4.1	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.6	1.6	2.4
Finland	12.7	13.4	4.5	12.0	13.1	13.6	6.7	10.7	12.2	18.5	5.8	9.5	10.5
France	198.2	254.3	63.4	128.7	177.7	241.3	*59.3	*121.0	*168.1	227.2	*70.9	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	180.8	253.4	70.8	132.4	188.3	253.7	65.9	115.0	156.8	227.8	84.9	129.6	170.7
Italy	188.4	243.2	62.8	127.2	182.7	230.9	63.7	115.6	145.2	191.9	70.5	131.7	168.6
Netherlands	49.7	62.0	13.0	28.4	45.9	61.3	14.2	29.4	40.6	53.1	12.5	24.7	35.7
Norway	2.9	3.5	0.9	2.0	2.9	3.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.9
Poland	84.0	132.1	39.0	72.0	83.0	149.6	31.0	84.0	95.0	145.0	47.0	82.0	100.0
Portugal	59.8	97.6	20.4	40.0	55.5	91.6	13.0	33.8	48.3	88.3	20.5	45.7	60.2
Spain	47.5	56.0	8.4	16.1	28.1	43.0	7.8	42.2	50.3	73.0	32.9	73.4	83.8
Sweden	11.1	13.6	4.1	8.0	9.9	13.0	2.5	5.5	8.0	9.0	3.0	3.8	5.4
Switzerland	31.7	44.2	13.2	22.5	31.3	44.3	14.4	22.4	28.1	42.3	14.0	22.6	29.5
United Kingdom	131.4	162.4	42.9	93.0	133.3	167.1	43.3	82.7	112.8	142.4	43.0	72.1	100.7
Yugoslavia	101.2	111.4	14.1	26.0	55.6	69.6	22.9	56.1	76.0	78.7	10.3	38.2	...
Total	*1 233.4*	*1 626.8*	*409.0*	*814.1*	*1 154.1*	*1 596.3*	*375.6*	*775.5*	*1 073.3*	*1 494.7*	*468.9*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 9. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	58.2	79.4	18.8	37.1	52.1	68.7	23.9	45.6	61.6	81.5	20.6	43.0	59.3
United States	5.3	9.7	3.2	5.4	7.3	8.1	3.6	5.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	12.0	14.2
Total	*63.5*	*89.1*	*22.0*	*42.5*	*59.4*	*76.8*	*27.5*	*51.0*	*68.9*	*89.8*	*28.4*	*55.0*	*73.5*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	9.7	13.0	1.9	3.3	4.9	6.6	1.6	3.5	7.8	18.1	6.8	10.2	...
Chile	19.0	26.9	7.6	15.5	22.1	30.7	4.4	10.2	16.1	27.1	...	...	...
Uruguay	4.4	6.2	1.1	2.5	5.2	6.9	1.0	2.4	3.7	...	...	...	...
Total	*33.1*	*46.1*	*10.6*	*21.3*	*32.2*	*44.2*	*7.0*	*16.1*	*27.6*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
China[2]	72.3	101.8	19.7	53.1	87.0	128.0	23.1	75.8	115.7	145.1	...	...	...
Hong Kong	108.0	144.4	44.5	81.3	124.2	163.0	46.0	104.8	136.0	162.9	351.3	691.3	...
India	78.2	107.1	31.3	94.4	124.7	136.4	107.5	176.5	206.8	229.4	...	...	...
Japan	502.7	676.6	184.6	400.5	581.4	768.7	207.0	424.7	588.9	754.7	232.7	472.6	625.8
Korea, Rep. of	69.2	98.6	19.0	50.5	74.7	108.5	26.1	59.7	88.7	124.4	24.1	50.6	80.6
Philippines	21.2	33.3	4.9	15.5	27.7	55.8	4.2	11.9	25.3	32.7	5.9	13.5	16.5
Thailand[3]	13.8	17.1	*5.0	16.6	*27.7	34.2	*7.0	*23.2	*38.8	48.0	...	...	...
Total	*793.1*	*1 077.1*	*289.3*	*658.8*	*960.4*	*1 266.6*	*397.8*	*800.6*	*1 084.5*	*1 497.2*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
South Africa	21.2	26.6	3.4	11.1	21.4	29.6	6.9	15.8	22.6	32.1	5.4	11.2	28.7
OCEANIA													
Australia	3.5	4.0	0.5	3.6	4.9	5.8	1.3	4.8	8.5	11.2	1.7	2.6	3.6
GRAND TOTAL	**2 148**	**2 870**	**735**	**1 551**	**2 232**	**3 019**	**816**	**1 664**	**2 285**	...	...	...	...

[1] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [2] Data refer to Taiwan only. – [3] Quarterly data refer to the trade through the port of Bangkok only.

[1] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [2] Les données se rapportent uniquement à Taïwan. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 10. - Eggs in the shell: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 10. - Œufs en coquille: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	47.2	70.2	21.5	43.9	67.1	91.0	26.7	56.9	134 9	142.3	28.9	62.4	69.8
Bulgaria	16.5	22.0	5.0	17.8	22.8	27.5	7.7	20.1	27.5	31.6	7.1	13.0	...
Denmark	18.3	23.8	7.1	12.4	16.0	19.2	4.9	8.2	10.8	13.2	3.1	5.8	8.3
Finland	6.5	10.2	4.7	8.1	11.2	16.8	8.1	12.6	16.8	22.8	6.5	10.7	15.6
France	*4.0	4.6	*1.1	*2.4	*3.9	5.1	*2.3	*4.3	*5.4	6.5	*1.1	*2.9	*4.4
Netherlands	48.5	68.9	22.6	41.9	59.7	79.7	13.2	30.8	48.6	70.2	18.3	35.6	53.3
Poland	22.8	24.9	5.4	16.4	19.9	22.4	7.8	18.4	24.3	25.4	13.4	22.9	28.1
Sweden	4.8	4.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.2
Yugoslavia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	...
Total	*168.8*	*229.7*	*67.9*	*143.5*	*201.3*	*262.5*	*71.6*	*152.7*	*270.3*	*315.2*	*80 1*	*156.2*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.9
United States	9.5	11.5	2.4	5.2	7.3	9.6	2.5	4.8	6.6	8.8	2.2	4.7	7.3
Total	*9.8*	*12.1*	*5.8*	*8.8*	*11.7*	*14.5*	*3.8*	*6.5*	*8.7*	*11.2*	*2.4*	*5.2*	*8.2*
ASIA													
Hong Kong	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	...
Israel	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.3	*0.6	*0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	...
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	*1.7*	*2.1*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*1.7*	*2.2*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*1.3*	*2.0*	*0.5*	*0.8*	...
AFRICA													
South Africa	3.7	7.3	1.0	1.5	1.8	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.5
OCEANIA													
Australia	2.6	3.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	3.0
GRAND TOTAL	**187**	**255**	**77**	**157**	**218**	**285**	**77**	**162**	**283**	**334**	**85**	**165**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	12.9	16.3	4.7	8.3	13.9	18.9	6.2	6.8	11.2	15.8	4.9	7.9	12.4
France	*10.8	17.5	*3.6	*8.9	*16.3	25.4	*5.0	*9.0	*15.7	24.2	*5.0	*9.5	*16.4
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	79.3	107.4	34.9	65.4	94.5	126.8	32.2	70.8	104.2	139.6	37.5	75.0	107.3
Italy	19.6	23.1	1.6	5.3	8.6	9.9	1.8	8.7	11.7	14.1	2.9	8.8	10.4
Sweden	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.6	3.6	4.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Switzerland	18.2	23.5	7.0	12.6	18.7	24.3	6.8	12.0	17.1	22.8	7.5	12.8	18.4
United Kingdom	9.9	11.7	3.3	6.3	7.7	11.2	5.0	7.1	8.0	8.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Yugoslavia	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	3.5	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	...
Total	*151.1*	*200.3*	*56.5*	*110.0*	*166.8*	*225.6*	*57.8*	*115.8*	*169.4*	*226.4*	*58.9*	*115.6*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	5.3	6.1	1.2	2.9	4.0	4.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	3.1	0.8	1.9	3.2
ASIA													
Hong Kong	30.5	41.2	8.8	22.8	33.1	44.6	11.0	25.8	35.8	49.0	10.1	23.8	...
Malaysia West Malaysia	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	—	—	...
Singapore	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.1	...
Total	*32.4*	*43.7*	*9.0*	*23.8*	*35.4*	*47.4*	*11.5*	*27.0*	*37.8*	*51.6*	*10.7*	*24.9*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**189**	**250**	**67**	**137**	**206**	**278**	**70**	**145**	**209**	**281**	**71**	**142**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 11. - Wool (actual weight): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 11. - Laine (poids réel): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969		1970				1971				1972		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	12.5	16.7	3.7	8.1	10.2	14.4	3.3	7.0	7.9	10.5	3.4	6.1	8.5
France	28.4	38.7	8.4	16.4	24.4	32.3	*9.0	*17.0	*25.5	33.4	...	...	...
Ireland	6.1	8.5	2.0	3.7	6.0	7.9	1.8	3.6	6.5	9.3	2.3	4.7	6.8
United Kingdom	21.3	28.8	7.1	14.0	18.7	25.3	6.9	13.6	19.3	26.4	7.5	15.7	19.8
Total	*68.3*	*92.7*	*21.2*	*42.2*	*59.3*	*79.9*	*21.0*	*41.2*	*59.2*	*79.6*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	78.3	101.4	35.1	60.2	72.8	94.7	26.5	51.6	66.4	83.5	29.8	46.8	...
Uruguay	30.1	38.3	11.9	27.1	31.4	44.7	16.4	30.7	34.1	47.0	...	...	...
Total	*108.4*	*139.7*	*47.0*	*87.3*	*104.2*	*139.4*	*42.9*	*82.3*	*100.5*	*130.5*	...	...	...
ASIA													
India	6.0	7.9	1.6	3.2	4.4	6.6	1.9	2.9	4.3	5.9	...	...	...
Iraq	3.1	3.7	0.3	1.5	1.9	4.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	2.4
Pakistan	6.7	11.3	1.0	*2.7	*3.9	5.3	0.8	2.3	3.2	4.3	1.1	2.0	...
Syrian Arab Rep.	4.4	5.8	0.3	1.8	3.2	5.0	1.5	2.9	4.6	7.0	...	...	...
Total	*20.2*	*28.7*	*3.2*	*9.2*	*13.4*	*21.0*	*4.6*	*9.1*	*13.2*	*20.7*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
South Africa	75.3	117.3	34.6	58.2	67.6	92.9	21.8	40.9	50.0	78.3	34.4	73.7	85.0
OCEANIA													
Australia	530.9	736.1	206.9	397.9	542.8	707.1	183.5	374.4	522.8	695.7	204.5	409.9	584.4
New Zealand	262.4	323.9	95.8	180.5	235.9	289.0	100.8	186.0	214.2	246.3	...	...	...
Total	*793.3*	*1 060.0*	*302.7*	*578.4*	*778.7*	*996.1*	*284.3*	*560.4*	*737.0*	*942.0*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**1 066**	**1 438**	**409**	**775**	**1 023**	**1 329**	**375**	**733**	**960**	**1 251**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	4.2	5.1	1.2	2.4	3.4	4.2	1.3	2.5	3.2	4.2	1.7	2.8	3.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	77.3	96.7	28.5	55.5	75.9	97.6	18.6	43.9	61.8	75.6	19.6	39.3	54.8
Bulgaria	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.7	1.9	2.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.9	...
Denmark	2.8	3.6	1.2	2.3	3.1	3.8	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.8	0.9	2.1	2.8
France	127.8	161.3	51.4	92.3	119.6	158.5	*55.3	*98.8	*128.3	171.0	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	86.9	109.5	32.2	55.0	76.2	98.4	29.6	56.7	85.6	111.3	27.8	59.9	86.2
Ireland	6.3	7.9	2.1	4.4	6.6	8.4	2.9	4.5	6.1	8.1	2.3	4.5	6.2
Italy	104.7	135.8	37.5	75.0	103.7	126.9	29.1	61.3	78.8	105.2	32.8	74.3	85.6
Netherlands	11.1	13.9	3.0	6.5	8.9	11.2	2.6	6.2	9.3	12.4	3.4	7.6	10.3
Spain	17.6	21.2	6.8	13.7	19.0	21.2	3.5	8.9	14.8	17.1	10.8	11.6	15.7
Sweden	2.7	3.2	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.7
Switzerland	3.6	4.5	1.5	3.1	3.9	4.5	1.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	2.4	5.1	6.0
United Kingdom	188.6	234.9	67.3	132.2	169.2	205.6	44.8	92.6	126.1	160.5	74.5	120.7	158.6
Total	*636.5*	*800.7*	*233.7*	*444.7*	*593.6*	*745.4*	*191.5*	*383.5*	*524.1*	*678.2*	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	5.2	6.9	1.2	2.7	4.2	5.2	1.1	2.4	3.4	4.2	1.3	2.6	3.9
Mexico	12.3	14.4	1.9	4.7	7.5	9.6	2.9	5.5	7.8	10.1	1.9	4.0	6.3
United States	68.2	84.7	20.9	29.8	58.4	69.7	13.3	26.0	44.7	53.1	10.7	23.8	37.2
Total	*85.7*	*106.0*	*24.0*	*37.2*	*70.1*	*84.5*	*17.3*	*33.9*	*55.9*	*67.4*	*13.9*	*30.4*	*47.4*
ASIA													
India	12.5	16.4	4.6	9.8	18.1	20.2	3.3	10.2	13.7	16.2	...	...	...
Japan	243.0	315.8	83.5	166.7	250.7	320.5	72.3	156.5	232.1	307.8	87.7	179.6	265.7
Turkey	6.8	8.5	2.1	4.0	5.9	8.1	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Total	*262.3*	*340.7*	*90.2*	*180.5*	*274.7*	*348.8*	*75.6*	*166.7*	*245.8*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**985**	**1 247**	**348**	**662**	**938**	**1 179**	**284**	**584**	**826**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 12. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 12. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.72	2.20	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 14%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.80	2.12	2.31	2.34	2.59	2.68	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.8	27.2	28.8	35.1	40.8	41.8	46.5	49.0	44.9
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.72	2.14	2.38	2.45	2.84	2.94	2.69
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	230	—	—	230	227	226	239	261	320	—	—	—	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.21	1.25	1.58	1.76	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.¢/34 lb	66	68	69	69	69	71	76	84	86	81	98	104	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	27.2	28.0	29.6	29 6	29.7	31.8	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.No. 3 yellow,c.i.f.Liverpool		24.2	24.2	24.8	24.9	24.3	25.8	26.1	28.2	30.5	30.4	38.8	40.6	...
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.7	24.0	26.5	27.5	30.0	31.7	33.8	—	—	—
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	129.7	130.4	129.0	132.4	136.0	137.8	161.4	160.8	167.6	175.7	185.7	179.2	...
Sugar[3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	8.63	8.74	7.29	7.01	6.38	5.58	6.30	7.06	7.42	7.25	8.57	8.76	8.52
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	8.19	8.40	7.08	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	7.41	7.28	9.15	9.40	8.98
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	8.40	8.54	8.26	8.14	8.14	8.57	8.71	8.76	8.70	8.40	9.08	9.40	9.06
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	3.58	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From the Netherlands		1.65	1.77	2.03	2.10	3.16	5.05	3.52	2.38	2.66	3.22	4.06	4.95	4.05
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.35	2.44	1.21	1.22	0.83	—	—	—	—	1.02	1.78	1.49	1.89
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	570	551	470	590	489	410	415	616	539	447	421	515	...
U.S., Central and South America, tropical pack,f.o.b.port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	2.59	2.92	3.23	3.26	3.30	3.15	2.80	3.00	2.94	2.79	2.72	2.75	2.80
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	10.8	10.0	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	14 5	10.9	10.6	...
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	2.98	3.02	3.04	2.82	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	3.56	3.66	3.76
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box[5]	—	—	—	1.63	1 50	1.61	2.19	1.85	2 21	1.82	1.28	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	14.7	14.4	15.9	17.4	22.2	23.7	28.2	21.8	20.3	19.3	18.0	19.7	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 12. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972											1973	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case(40 kg net)	4.02	3.90	3.88	3.70	—	—	—	—	5.90	5.38	4.02	3.74	3.84
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box [5]	—	—	—	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.75	2.16	2.49	—	—	—	—
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	74	74	71	80	88	106	—	78	79	87	78	80	...
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	152	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London		124	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	52.8	55.8	57.4	56.7	56.2	56.8	58.0	59.4	61.8	65.3	66.2	96.0	83.2
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	98.3	97.5	100.8	102.0	—	106.0	108.1	109.0	—	—	138.0	136.1	142.5
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	48.0	49.6	50.9	50.2	51.4	57.8	60.6	64.1	73.0	76.4	80.2	—	108.6
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	137	142	148	146	140	137	134	138	142	144	163	178	...
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	313.4	325.8	337.5	337.5	337.5	406.7	433.5	435.0	430.0	425.0	430.0	430.0	502.5
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Any origin, ex tank, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	230.0	—	—	230.2	243.5	235.5	245.8	300.5
Groundnut oil														
U.K: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	170.2	168.8	170.4	172.1	166.2	168.0	170.2	171.2	171.2	184.8	197.2	193.4	193.8
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	75.7	74.3	74.4	72.2	72.9	n77.9	82.6	85.4	94.4	94.9	100.6	112.8	123.0
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	108.8	110.0	100.0	—	100.0	94.0	—	—	—	101.8	107.0	111.2	143.3
Palm oil														
European ports:[6] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	73.6	85.0	88.4	88.4	83.0	89.2	91.5	93.5	94.8	94.5	92.5	91.5	115.0
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	45.0	45.8	46.9	47.8	48.8	53.0	54.2	59.6	69.8	85.6	109.0	110.8	107.5
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	5.04	5.01	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.06	5.18	5.13	5.06	5.04	5.08	...	...
U.S. Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	44.4	45.5	46.1	47.2	47.4	55.1	58.9	57.1	55.8	56.1	56.3	57.7	...
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	50.1	51.7	51.8	53.0	53.6	61.6	63.8	59.7	60.9	61.4	62.7	69.1	...
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	41.8	42.1	42.7	43.1	42.9	46.9	46.8	45.9	46.2	46.2	46.6	47.3	...
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	213	224	225	240	247	274	285	305	312	308	324	316	326
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	25.8	27.2	27.4	29.4	29.7	31.9	34.5	35.6	35.9	35.2	36.2	36.0	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	26.7	28.3	28.6	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.7	38.0	37.3	37.7	37.1	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 12. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[7] Colombo	Rupees/kg	4.68	5.02	4.62	4.47	4.08	4.16	4.36	5.01	4.36	4.13	4.38	...	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[7] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	5.71	5.45	5.97	6.97	7.76	7.82	6.73	5.94	6.15	5.93	5.73	...	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	49.2	49.0	48.9	50.5	48.6	48.0	51.2	53.8	54.0	52.6	49.2	...	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	—	—	—	—	—	83.0	86.4	87.4	82.8	73.1	85.3	—	—
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	55.9	55.7	54.1	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.1	54.1	54.2	53.4	54.5	52.1	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling $1\,^{1}/_{16}$ inch	U.S.¢/lb	41.7	40.2	37.6	36.9	35.2	34.1	32.7	31.5	32.6	36.5	38.6	42.4	...
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.7	67.9	64.5	62.4	62.8	63.8	65.2	...
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	32.2	32.8	34.2	32.8	34.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	34.0	36.0	36.5	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	155.6	151.9	146.6	141.8	139.5	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	143.3	145.1	147.6
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	80.2	82.5	84.6	102.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.0	116.0	128.5	151.6	178.0
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.86	n10.36	n10.50	n11.00	11.10	...	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	132.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.5	142.4	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard viscose staple, 1 ½ denier, bright or bleached, $1\,^{7}/_{16}$ staple	U.S.¢/lb	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.4	30.7	30.6	30.7	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis:														
64's	New pence/kg	86	87	93	97	108	n106	119	133	182	172	185	240	...
50's		62	65	67	69	69	73	84	102	124	113	128	148	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston ..	U.S.¢/lb	69.0	71.3	—	—	80.0	80.0	82.2	82.5	82.5	108.7	113.5	141.7	...
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales:														
No. 1 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	884	873	864	929	921	914	894	868	1015	1049	1131	p1252	p1299
No. 3 R.S.S.		n849	n832	n821	n847	n851	n850	n820	n811	n946	n1007	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	40.4	40.6	40.9	43.4	52.8	51.0	51.2	46.3	42.2	39.9	39.0	45.0	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, live weight	Kroner/kg	4.78	4.90	5.11	5.31	6.36	6.14	6.26	6.15	6.00	5.83	6.19	6.52	...
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London ..	New pence/lb	14.0	14.4	14.8	16.3	20.8	19.6	20.8	20.0	18.7	19.4	20.3	21.8	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	381	375	380	391	410	395	419	445	445	457	500	525	550
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb	6.36	6.84	7.31	7.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	107.0	97.0	99.0	98.5	95.0	100.1	101.2	103.5	110.8	114.8	105.5	—	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 12. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972											1973	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, heavy ox, c. and f. at ports ..	New pence/kg	25.6	30.0	30 0	30.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	19.0	26.0	26.0	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	33.5	43.5	...	...	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	29.9	29.2	28.5	28.5	27.2	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
New Zealand, finest		27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	25.3	23.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	19.8	19.5
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative [8]	Kroner/kg	3.85	4.08	4.03	3.81	3.70	3.38	3.40	3.90	4.01	4.02	p3.90	p3.62	...
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	193	204	190	181	161	153	173	171	188	p199	186	p167	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	137.5	...	...	141.4	131.1	142.6	...	...	181.7	202.1	...	...	...
Haddock		145 4	...	...	135.1	138.8	134.3	...	...	174.0	192.1	...	...	...
Plaice		131.0	...	...	173.7	187.3	198.0	...	...	221.2	276.8	...	...	...
Herrings		67.8	...	...	162.8	70.0	53.0	...	...	46.2	75.1	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	34.5	...	...	...	...	43.5	46.0	47.2	48.2	49.0	49.0	...	...
Boston Shrimp, frozen, browngrooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	206.2	...	..	..	...	193.2	176.8	178.0	172.0	168.0	170.2	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case [9]	16.8	...	...	..	...	16.8	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	15.9	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case [10]	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	21.1	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	170	...	...	...	...	178	188	195	214	228	242	...	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam .	U.S.$/1 000 kg	152.5	148.4	160.5	173.8	175.0	p174.2	p185.4	197.5	—	—	212	—	—
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	120.3	122.3	123.2	...	123.1	123.6	125.6	130.6	...	145.6	..	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	166.7	168.0	167.7	167.4	165.0	165.0	164.7	164.2	164.0	164.3	164.9	...	...
Sweden: 2½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	329	331	333	335	340	341	343	375	384	392	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Price series of international significance *(concluded)*

Tableau 12. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(fin)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1972 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1973 Jan.	Feb.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	116.2	114.5	119 3	115.0	115.7	115.7	114.3	116.5	117.1	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	135.3	135.7	137.4	141.6	143.6	149.3	149.7	...	150.7	151.3	151.3	152.5	152.5
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	160.9	160.2	158.5	...	155.1	156.1	155.9	155.9	...	155.2	..	...	..
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	559	561	581	549	513	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	999	999	978	978	948	964	975	960	976	942	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	141.6	140.9	140.3	139.1	139.0	138.2	138.0	138.0	...	138.6	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	572	567	564	585	542	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	73.7	73.4	75.3	73.1	74.4	72.8	75.6	73.9	74.9	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	690	708	711	728	720	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [11]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		119			124			129			135		...	
Food		124			128			134			140		...	
Nonfood		113			118			121			128		...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	3.75	3.75	3.74	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.90	4.35	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
From St. Lawrence		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Northern Range		3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.71	3.75	4.12	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
U.K.: Time charter:[12] Index numbers (1968 = 100)		81			90			87			115		...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 24%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	243	250	252	253	254	254	[13]251	[13]252	[13]253	[13]255	[13]258	[13]260	...
Superphosphate: U. K.: 19%, 10 ton lots, London [14]	£/2 240 lb	14.63	15.13	15.13	17.79	17.79	17.79	17.79	17.79	18.29	18.29	16.79	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	178	180	180	170	168	170	171	174	176	180	181	187	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Sri Lanka under bilateral trade agreements has been £36.0 per 2 240 lb f.o.b. Burma ports since August 1970. The basic quality is Ngasein, 42% brokens, parboiled. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was £50.0 per long ton in 1972. Additional special payments to less developed producing members (all except Australia), varying inversely with the world price of sugar were set at an amount between £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton for 1972. – [4] Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [6] United Kingdom/continent. – [7] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [8] Including supplement. – [9] 100 3¼-oz cans per case. – [10] 48 6½-oz cans per case. – [11] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [12] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [13] 26%. – [14] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Sri Lanka en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £36,0 les 2 240 lb f.o.b. ports birmans depuis août 1970. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein, 42% de brisures, étuvé. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) était de £50.0 la tonne longue en 1972. Les paiements additionnels spéciaux reçus par les pays membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), variant en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre sont fixés entre £7,0 et £11,0 par tonne longue en 1972. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [6] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [7] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [8] Y compris supplément. – [9] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. – [10] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [11] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [12] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [13] 26%. – [14] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 13. - Apples and oranges: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 13. - Pommes et oranges: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	APPLES - POMMES					ORANGES									
	Producer prices — Prix à la production			Wholesale prices — Prix de gros		Wholesale prices — Prix de gros								Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Netherlands	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United States	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Spain	United Kingdom		United States			France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
						I	II		I	II	I	II	III		
Season — Campagne	VII-VI	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	6 months VI-XI 6 mois	8 months XI-VI 8 mois	I-XII	6 months XII-V 6 mois	8 months V-XII 8 mois	8 months XI-VI 8 mois	9 months IV-XII 9 mois	IX-VIII	8 months XI-VI 8 mois	4 months XII-III 4 mois
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
	Marks/ 100 kg	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Guilders/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 44 lb	Marks/ case [1]	Marks/ case [1]	Pesetas/ kg	£/ 39-kg case	£/ 31-kg case	Dollars/38.5 lb		Dollars/ 42.5 lb	Francs/ kg	Marks/ 100 kg
1967	43.6	2.87	27	96	6.51	26.3	23.3	6.05	2.45	2.80	5.70	3.66	3.38	0.78	58.9
1968	46.5	2.16	34	67	7.00	25.5	22.8	6.63	3.08	3.10	3.56	4.97	3.37	0.76	59.5
1969	35.5	2.65	26	82	4.33	31.3	17.0	7.27	2.70	3.55	3.79	3.34	2.90	0.70	53.2
1970	41.4	2.43	31	57	6.31	24.3	22.5	4.50	3.33	3.42	4.65	4.08	3.24	0.92	43.0
1971	45.0	3.17	30	73	6.26	30.7	24.8	5.76	2.97	3.90	4.17	3.96	3.76	0.69	54.3
1971 X	41.4	3.24	24	68	6.88	31.8	—	4.88	—	4.18	—	4.05	6.21	—	—
XI	44.8	—	22	66	6.74	41.4	36.3	5.56	—	4.85	3.64	3.55	3.58	—	—
XII	46.3	—	27	66	6.21	—	24.9	5.30	3.00	—	4.61	2.82	3.12	0.89	59.1
1972 I	52.0	—	29	68	6.40	—	—	4.69	2.96	—	4.45	—	3.41	0.73	53.5
II	60.7	—	33	74	6.70	—	22.4	4.55	2.98	—	4.45	—	—	0.74	51.3
III	62.0	—	34	74	5.87	—	20.7	4.33	3.02	—	4.12	—	3.30	0.64	53.4
IV	57.4	—	36	71	5.65	—	19.9	4.24	3.04	—	4.00	3.19	3.59	0.60	—
V	50.5	—	38	80	5.48	—	—	4.07	2.82	3.26	4.14	3.55	3.74	0.52	—
VI	—	—	44	88	5.51	—	—	4.22	—	2.99	4.09	4.09	3.60	—	—
VII	—	—	54	106	5.92	25.4	—	4.22	—	3.23	4.01	4.04	3.27	—	—
VIII	65.0	3.90	65	—	6.04	25.6	—	4.22	—	4.38	—	4.08	—	—	—
IX	58.4	3.99	48	78	8.09	30.3	—	4.22	—	3.70	—	4.46	—	—	—
X	70.7	4.45	50	79	7.58	33.5	—	4.68	—	4.42	5.35	3.92	3.49	—	—
XI	73.1	—	...	86	7.76	30.4	30.0	...	—	3.64	3.66	2.76	3.25	—	—
XII	74.8	—	...	78	8.22	—	22.6	...	3.56	—	3.73	3.59	3.05	...	...
1973 I	...	—	...	80	...	—	21.8	...	3.66	—	3.94	...	3.07	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1967	10.9	4.6	7.5	24.0	32.6	21.2	18.8	10.0	25.1	25.1	32.6	21.0	17.5	15.8	14.7
1968	11.6	3.5	9.4	16.7	35.1	20.6	18.4	9.5	19.0	24.0	20.4	28.5	17.5	15.5	14.9
1969	9.4	4.2	7.2	20.7	21.7	25.6	15.0	10.4	16.6	27.5	21.7	19.1	15.0	12.7	14.5
1970	11.4	3.9	8.6	15.5	31.6	21.4	19.8	6.4	20.5	26.5	26.6	23.4	16.8	16.6	11.7
1971	15.1	5.1	9.1	21.6	31.4	29.3	24.7	8.3	19.8	30.8	23.9	22.7	19.5	13.4	16.9
1971 X	12.4	5.2	7.2	20.2	34.5	30.7	—	7.0	—	33.6	—	23.2	32.2	—	—
XI	13.5	—	6.6	19.8	33.8	40.4	35.4	7.9	—	39.0	20.8	20.3	18.6	—	—
XII	14.2	—	8.3	20.4	31.1	—	24.9	8.2	20.0	—	26.4	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.3
1972 I	16.1	—	8.9	21.3	32.1	—	—	7.3	19.8	—	25.5	—	17.7	14.3	16.6
II	18.8	—	10.2	23.1	33.6	—	22.4	7.1	19.9	—	25.5	—	—	14.5	15.9
III	19.2	—	10.5	22.9	29.4	—	20.7	6.7	20.2	—	23.6	—	17.1	12.5	16.6
IV	17.8	—	11.1	22.0	28.3	—	19.9	6.6	20.3	—	22.9	18.3	18.6	11.7	—
V	15.7	—	11.7	24.9	27.5	—	—	6.3	18.8	27.4	23.7	20.3	19.4	10.1	—
VI	—	—	13.6	27.3	27.6	—	—	6.5	—	25.1	23.4	23.4	18.7	—	—
VII	—	—	16.6	33.0	29.7	25.4	—	6.5	—	25.5	23.0	23.1	17.0	—	—
VIII	20.2	6.7	20.0	—	30.3	25.6	—	6.5	—	34.6	—	23.4	—	—	—
IX	18.1	6.9	14.8	20.0	40.5	30.3	—	6.5	—	28.9	—	25.5	—	—	—
X	21.9	7.7	15.4	24.6	38.0	33.6	—	7.3	—	33.4	30.6	22.4	18.1	—	—
XI	22.7	—	...	26.8	38.9	30.4	30.0	...	—	27.5	21.0	15.8	16.9	—	—
XII	23.2	—	...	24.4	41.2	—	22.6	...	21.4	—	21.4	20.6	15.8	...	...
1973 I	...	—	...	24.9	...	—	21.8	...	22.0	—	22.6	...	15.9	...	...

[1] The net weight of oranges in a standard case is usually 30 to 31 kg: currently it is assumed to be 31 kg.

APPLES

Producer prices

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Class A; average producer price. – **Italy:** "Abbondanza," first choice, producer price, Ferrara. – **Netherlands:** Average producer price, leading auctions.

Wholesale prices

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich. – **United States:** Western, all grades, auction price, New York.

ORANGES

Wholesale prices

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: I – South African, auction price, Hamburg; from January 1971, wholesale price. **II** - Spanish; through October 1970, auction price, Hamburg; from November 1970, wholesale price, Hamburg. – **Spain:** "Blanca," common quality, average wholesale price. – **United Kingdom: I** - Israeli, London; 1967 season, auction price; from 1968 season, wholesale price. **II** - South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales. – **United States:** In boxes, auction price, New York; from June 1971, including a terminal charge: **I** - California navels. **II** - California Valencias. **III** - Florida.

Import prices

France: Algerian, f.o.b. Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Channel ports. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Italian, blood and "bionde," free at border.

[1] Le poids net des oranges contenues dans une caisse standard varie habituellement entre 30-31 kg; il est couramment considéré de 31 kg.

POMMES

Prix à la production

Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': Catégorie A, prix moyen à la production. – **Italie:** Pommes « Abbondanza », premier choix, prix à la production, Ferrare. – **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen à la production, principales ventes aux enchères.

Prix de gros

Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': Pommes à couteau italiennes, meilleure qualité, Munich. – **Etats-Unis:** Pommes de l'Ouest, toutes qualités, prix moyen des ventes aux enchères, New York.

ORANGES

Prix de gros

Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': I - D'Afrique du Sud, prix des ventes aux enchères, Hambourg; depuis janvier 1971, prix de gros. **II** - D'Espagne; jusqu'à fin octobre 1970, prix des ventes aux enchères, Hambourg; depuis novembre 1970, prix de gros, Hambourg. – **Espagne:** Blondes, qualité courante, prix de gros moyen. – **Royaume-Uni: I** - Oranges d'Israël, Londres; pour la campagne 1967, prix des ventes aux enchères; à partir de la campagne 1968, prix de gros. **II** - Oranges d'Afrique du Sud, prix payé par les détaillants aux grossistes en Angleterre et au pays de Galles. – **Etats-Unis:** En caisses, prix des ventes aux enchères, New York; à partir de juin 1971, y compris frais de manutention: **I** - Navels de Californie. **II** - Valences de Californie. **III** - Oranges de Floride.

Prix à l'importation

France: D'Algérie, f.o.b., ports de la Méditerranée, de l'Atlantique et de la Manche. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Oranges italiennes, sanguines et « bionde », franco frontière.

Table 14. - Grapefruit, lemons, and bananas: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 14. - Pamplemousses, citrons et bananes: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	CITRUS FRUIT - AGRUMES						BANANAS - BANANES					
	Grapefruit - Pamplemousses			Lemons - Citrons								
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros			*Producer prices — Prix à la production*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*				
	United Kingdom		United States	Italy	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United States	United Kingdom	France		Germany, Fed. Rep. of		United States
	I	II						I	II	I	II	
Season — Campagne	8 months X-V 8 mois	6 months V-X 6 mois	IX-VIII	I-XII	I-XII	XI-X	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	£/ 40-kg case	£/ 31-kg case	Dollars/ 45-lb box	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Marks/ 15-kg carton	Dollars/ 39.5 lb	New pence/ lb	Francs/kg		Marks/1 000 kg		Dollars/ 40-lb box
1967	2.57	3.07	3.24	7.04	10.6	3.91	4.6	1.03	1.15	524	552	2.88
1968	2.90	2.81	3.31	8.38	11.5	5.17	5.1	1.13	1.12	492	525	2.77
1969	3.01	4.08	3.67	9.76	13.3	5.18	5.2	1.21	1.22	491	518	2.91
1970	3.64	4.06	4.05	8.36	13.9	5.54	5.3	1.21	1.23	534	568	3.04
1971	3.94	5.52	3.69	10.11	15.6	5.75	5.5	1.26	1.27	557	525	2.55
1971 X	5.80	6.47	4.05	10.36	18.7	4.59	6.7	1.41	1.41	479	472	2.63
XI	3.58	—	3.03	8.27	14.6	4.70	5.9	1.31	1.34	408	410	2.39
XII	3.30	—	3.91	8.83	14.8	5.22	5.2	1.28	1.30	405	392	2.36
1972 I	3.38	—	3.71	8.86	13.3	5.48	4.9	1.28	1.30	479	455	2.50
II	4.02	—	3.54	7.93	14.7	5.71	4.8	1.31	1.34	628	570	2.59
III	3.90	—	3.51	7.79	14.4	5.70	5.6	1.32	1.37	610	551	2.92
IV	3.88	—	3.67	9.85	15.9	6.28	5.6	1.38	1.42	500	470	3.23
V	3.70	3.80	3.36	13.62	17.4	6.35	5.4	1.37	1.44	667	605	3.26
VI	—	3.69	3.07	16.62	22.2	6.12	5.6	1.13	1.21	525	489	3.30
VII	—	3.78	3.97	...	23.7	6.11	5.6	1.23	1.26	468	410	3.15
VIII	—	3.89	5.25	20.26	28.2	5.26	6.1	1.19	1.25	470	415	2.80
IX	—	4.80	6.39	16.17	21.8	3.68	5.9	1.31	1.36	676	616	3.00
X	5.90	5.53	4.71	...	20.3	4.91	6.7	1.39	1.44	619	539	2.94
XI	5.38	—	3.66	...	19.3	5.26	5.9	1.32	1.37	499	447	2.79
XII	4.02	—	3.59	...	18.0	5.65	4.4	1.25	1.23	453	421	2.72
1973 I	3.74	—	3.70	...	19.7	6.08	5.4	...	...	521	515	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1967	18.0	27.7	15.9	11.3	17.6	27.4	27.5	20.9	23.3	13.1	13.8	15.9
1968	17.4	21.8	16.2	13.4	19.1	28.9	27.0	22.9	22.7	12.3	13.1	15.3
1969	18.1	31.6	18.0	15.6	22.4	28.9	27.5	23.4	23.5	12.5	13.1	16.0
1970	21.8	31.4	19.1	13.4	25.2	30.9	28.0	21.8	22.1	14.6	15.5	16.8
1971	25.4	43.5	18.1	16.3	30.1	32.1	29.4	22.8	22.8	16.0	15.0	14.0
1971 X	36.1	52.0	19.8	16.6	37.3	25.6	36.8	25.4	25.4	14.4	14.1	14.5
XI	22.3	—	14.8	13.2	29.2	26.2	32.4	23.6	24.1	12.3	12.3	13.2
XII	20.6	—	19.2	15.2	29.5	29.1	29.9	25.0	25.4	12.6	12.2	13.0
1972 I	22.0	—	18.2	15.2	27.5	30.6	28.1	25.0	25.4	14.9	14.1	13.8
II	26.2	—	17.3	13.6	30.4	31.9	27.6	25.6	26.2	19.5	17.7	14.3
III	25.4	—	17.2	13.4	29.8	31.8	32.2	25.8	26.8	18.9	17.1	16.1
IV	25.3	—	18.0	16.9	32.8	35.1	32.2	27.0	27.8	15.5	14.6	17.8
V	24.1	31.9	16.5	23.4	36.0	35.4	31.2	26.8	28.1	20.7	18.8	18.0
VI	—	30.9	15.0	28.6	45.9	34.2	32.1	22.1	23.7	16.3	15.2	18.2
VII	—	29.9	19.4	...	49.0	34.1	30.2	24.0	24.6	14.5	12.7	17.4
VIII	—	30.7	25.7	34.8	58.4	29.4	32.9	23.3	24.4	14.6	12.9	15.4
IX	—	37.5	31.3	27.8	45.1	20.5	31.5	25.6	26.6	21.0	19.1	16.5
X	34.5	41.8	23.1	...	42.0	27.4	34.6	27.2	28.1	19.2	16.7	16.2
XI	31.5	—	17.9	...	39.9	29.4	30.5	25.8	26.8	15.5	13.9	15.4
XII	23.5	—	17.6	...	37.3	31.5	22.7	24.4	24.0	14.1	13.1	15.0
1973 I	21.9	—	18.1	...	40.8	33.9	27.9	...	...	16.2	16.0	...

GRAPEFRUIT

Wholesale prices

United Kingdom: I - Israeli, net weight, London; 1967 season, auction price; from 1968 season, wholesale price. II - South African, net weight, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales. – **United States:** Florida, auction price, New York; from June 1971, including a terminal charge.

LEMONS

Producer prices

Italy: Common quality, producer price, Catania.

Wholesale prices

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, first class; through March 1970, auction price, Hamburg; from August 1970, wholesale price, Hamburg. – **United States:** California, in boxes, auction price, New York; from June 1971, including a terminal charge.

BANANAS

Wholesale prices

United Kingdom: Jamaican, wholesale prices, London.

Import prices

France: F.o.r. French ports: I - Cameroon. II - Guadeloupe. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Price paid by wholesalers to importers, f.o.r., Hamburg: I - In cartons; through June 1972, Colombian; from July 1972, Central American. II - Ecuador, in cartons. – **United States:** Central and South American green, first class, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry.

PAMPLEMOUSSES

Prix de gros

Royaume-Uni: I - Pamplemousses israéliens, poids net, Londres; pour la campagne 1967, prix des ventes aux enchères; à partir de la campagne 1968, prix de gros. II - Pamplemousses sud-africains, poids net, prix payé par les détaillants aux grossistes en Angleterre et au pays de Galles. – **Etats-Unis:** Pamplemousses de Floride, prix des ventes aux enchères, New York; à partir de juin 1971, y compris frais de manutention.

CITRONS

Prix à la production

Italie: Qualité commune, prix à la production, Catane.

Prix de gros

Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': Citrons de Sicile, première qualité; jusqu'à fin mars 1970, prix des ventes aux enchères, Hambourg; depuis août 1970, prix de gros, Hambourg. – **Etats-Unis:** Citrons de Californie, en caisses, prix des ventes aux enchères, New York; à partir de juin 1971, y compris frais de manutention.

BANANES

Prix de gros

Royaume-Uni: Bananes de la Jamaïque, prix de gros, Londres.

Prix à l'importation

France: Franco gare, ports français: I - Cameroun. II - Guadeloupe. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Prix payé par les grossistes aux importateurs, franco wagon, Hambourg: I - Emballage en cartons; jusqu'à fin juin 1972, de Colombie; à partir de juillet 1972, de l'Amérique centrale. II - Equateur, emballage en cartons. – **Etats-Unis:** Bananes vertes, d'Amérique centrale et du Sud, première qualité, emballage tropical, f.o.b. port de débarquement.

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Palm oil	4,10	
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Potatoes	3,5,7/8	1
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	21	22
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